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SUNDAY EDITION

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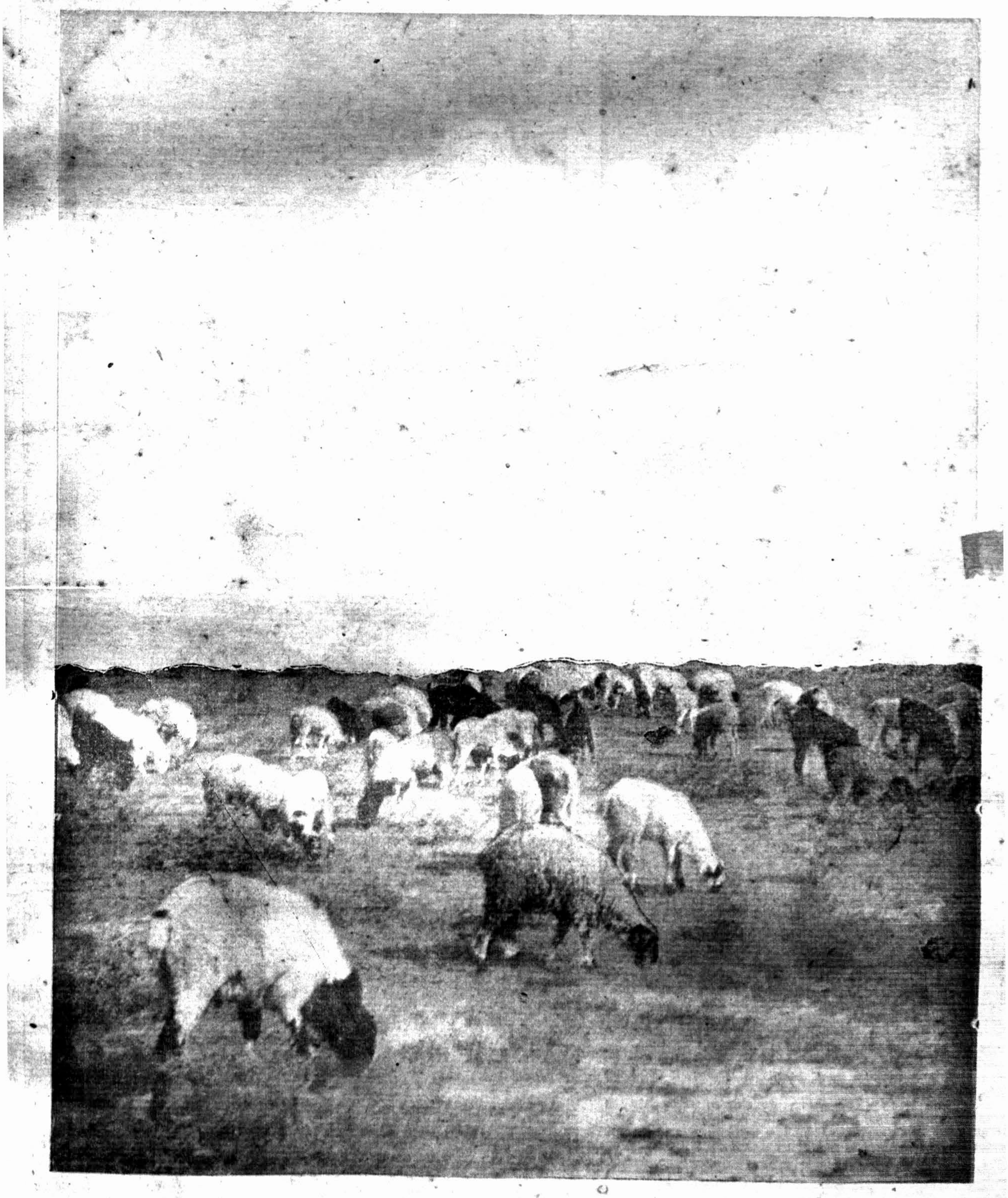
Peace And Plenty



—A. K. Syed

Sun's Secrets Revealed

BRITAIN'S WAR WORKERS ON WHEELS

CANADIANS AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

This scene in Westminster Cathedral, London's largest and most important Roman Catholic Church, shows a French Canadian unit and other Catholic members of the same Brigade attending a special High Mass. The High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. Vincent Massey, was also present.

Nowadays, with so many Catholic countries fighting on the side of the Allies, and with their Governments in London, Westminster Cathedral is the centre for many such celebrations.

Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, has become well-known for his radio sermons, which are delivered with characteristic vigour.

MUSIC ON THE MARCH.

Did you know that the bugle—the traditional musical instrument of the British Army—enters on the last stage of its manufacture completely straight, and is only bent and twisted as the finishing touch? Our photograph shows a fine crop of bugles ready for the final process.

The bugle is still the most popular instrument with the British Army, and makers have been hard-pressed to keep up with the increased demand resulting from the formation of so many new units. The whole routine of army life is governed by bugle calls, and they play as important a part in the soldier's daily round as do the bells in a sailor's.

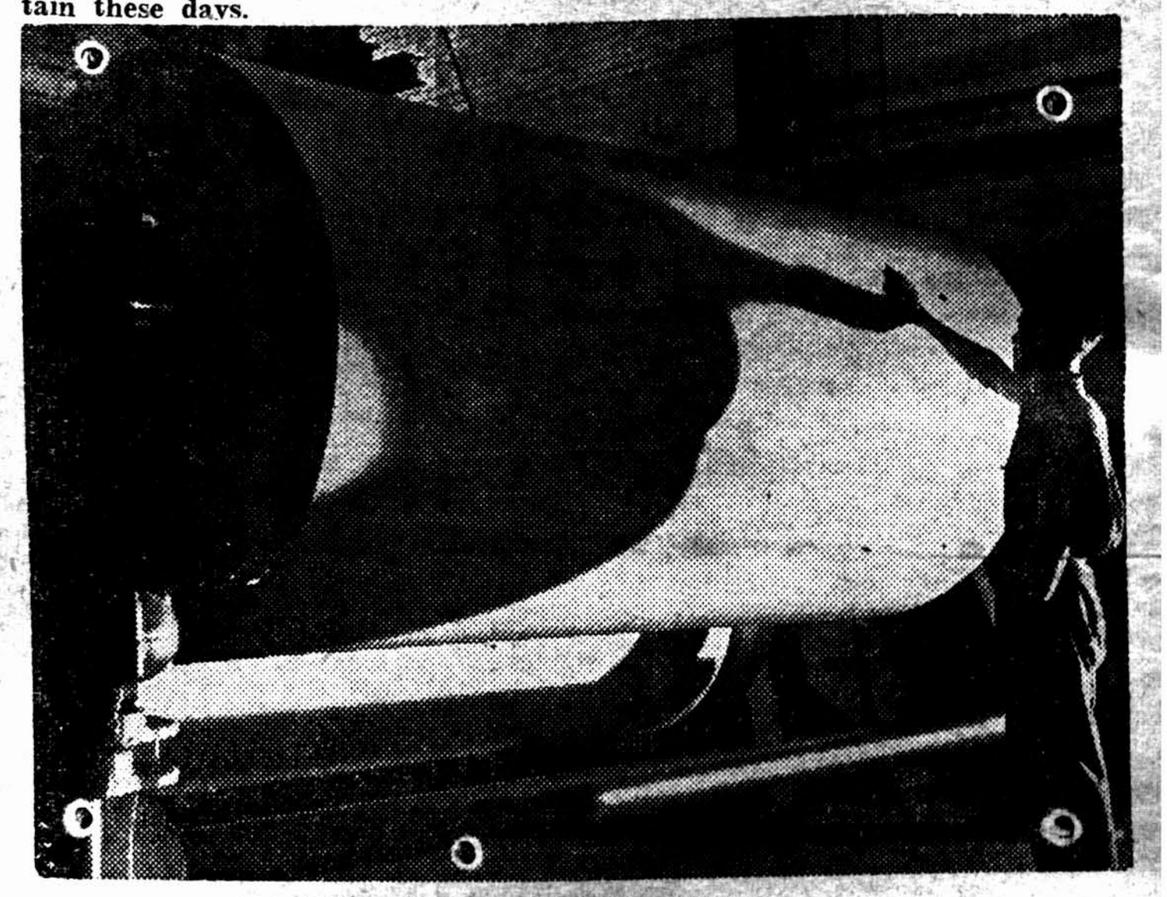
(RIGHT)

BRITISH MOUNTED HOME GUARD

Members of a mounted Home Guard Corps are now patrolling Dartmoor, that wild and beautiful tract of country in South Devonshire. All these men—not forgetting their one woman despatch rider—were born and bred in the local villages and know every one of the secret caves and coppices with which this eighty thousand acres of moorland abounds. The Guards are extremely difficult to locate on their native moors since they are masters of the art of camouflage, and wear a specially selected shade of khaki uniform which blends almost exactly with their surroundings. At anything over a hundred yards they are almost invisible.

BRITISH WORKERS WANT MORE BICYCLES

Before the war, British manufacturers turned out about 3,500,000 bicycles every year. But owing to rival demands for the valuable materials and skilled labour, that number has been cut down to little more than a quarter. Now, with new factories opening almost daily in different parts of the country, the petrol-less, tax-free bicycle is becoming more popular than ever as a means of getting the workers to and from their homes. Recognising the valuable part the "push-bike" plays in making and keeping factory-hands happy and healthy, the Board of Trade is now releasing sufficient material to make 150,000 extra machines in 1942. Nearly all these will be women's models, for there are many thousands of women who have never gone to work before, and whose daily travel needs must be catered for. A second-hand lady's bicycle is a rare and precious thing in Britain these days.



NEW PAPER FROM OLD

This giant roll of new, clean paper is one of the first results of the great "save your waste-paper" drive which is now in full swing everywhere in the British Isles. Daily now from the paper mills is coming a great flow of high-quality paper which was formerly imported from different parts of the world. So the waste paper campaign is having a two-fold effect on the war effort; it is providing a new source of supply of a most valuable munition of war, and it is saving valuable shipping space for Britain's other essential imports.

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BOMBAY: APRIL 12, 1942

BRITAIN'S NEW UNDER-GROUND CITIES

Factory Which Makes Ultra-High Explosive

By Vincent Brome

SCORES of feet below the surface of Britain a series of self-contained cities have sprung to life.

Vast workshops, giant plane stores, bomb stores and munition shops have gone underground, some with their own streets, railways and lighting.

You may go down by electrically operated lifts, you may descend innumerable stairs or travel down by railway truck. Whichever way you arrive, the effect will be as startling.

Far below the point where any bomb can reach, there is one small city where they manufacture the deadliest explosive known to science. It has its own special railway, massive workshops and gangs of overalled men. A set of instruments records the exact temperature of their fearful product. If the pointer shows an increase of something like ten degrees the operator deflects a lever and the explosive vanishes through the floor into great reservoirs of water. These men are relieved every hour. The strain is too great for longer shifts.

Fantastic Processes

Transporting this explosive involves fantastic processes. There is a runway made of soft asphalt with grooves taking the place of railway lines. The explosive is placed in a rubber stretcher on rubber wheels, which crawls in slow motion down the asphalt track. Paradoxically, this explosive in its pure form, never sees the outside world. It can only be used in combination with other materials.

If it were possible to fill one bomb with this material it would devastate a fair sized town. But —perhaps fortunately—it is hypersensitive. The slightest shock may set it off. You cannot even get a bomb as far as the normal railway line. Certainly if it reached a train the first set of points would explode it. Even shutting a door may be sufficient. Aboard ship or loaded into an aeroplane it would explode in a matter of seconds.

Nine Miles Of Avenues

Down in this underground city, watching these troglodytes toiling amongst the elaborate instruments, gauging the mood of their monstrous charge, you can understand why they need frequent relief. The place is air-conditioned and well lit. The instruments are foolproof. But the very proximity of that devastating high-explosive is intimidating to the stranger.

Somewhere in Britain another underground city holds reserves of bombs and shells. It has nine miles of avenues and bays. It has its own underground railway, power stations, telephone exchange and barracks. One hundred feet below the surface, you breathe quite pure air, once more the result of air conditioning.

Your first impression when you go down into this labyrinth is of some magnificent mausoleum built on the grand scale for the warriors of a future race. There are austere avenues stretching away in infinite perspective, chains of lights and a queer sense of desolation. Of course special guards are stationed everywhere, but sometimes you find no sign of life down the whole length of one avenue.

Only the conveyor belts turning ceaselessly, climbing the long ramps from the secret places of the earth to the loading lift. They send a stream of shells into the railway junction whence they travel through another tunnel to the main line.

Reserve Of Planes

The city has ten distinct suburbs each protected from the other by massive doors. Originally, they were separate sections of a huge quarry. It was chosen after a careful survey of dozen of sites. Some time ago they began work clearing out the honeycomb of galleries, reinforcing walls, fitting steel girders.

To-day you can walk down spacious avenues. To-day those galleries are loaded with the greatest weight of bombs and shells anywhere in England. There are tens of thousands of bombs in all sizes, and great honeycombs filled with shells. There is enough T.N.T. to blow half the cities of England to pieces. But from the surface there is nothing to mark it out from the ordinary landscape. Even the point at which the heavy lorries take aboard their load of bombs, might be part of anyone's backyard.

Yet another underground city protects our reserves of planes. From the surface once again you see a wide stretch of open country. May be a tractor ploughs the land, a handful of cows graze quietly and normal agricultural life goes about its lawful occasions. It seems incredible that somewhere beneath this are hundreds of aeroplanes, all carefully sheeted, all guarded against the stray visitor.

These two are below bomb range, but a series of ingenious mechanical devices makes it possible to bring them to the surface very rapidly.

The Stock Joke

The dawn watch is an eerie business in this honeycomb of ghost planes. There is a heavy silence, the silence of the earth's deep places. A steady light throws glimmering rays across a pair of wings. A watch ticks noisily. The last hour drags on through eternity.

Then somewhere down the corridor a bell rings sharply, voices echo and the guard suddenly remembers that another consignment of Spitfires is due in half an hour.

Several of our factories have underground sections and one at least has extensive works sixty feet down, complete with canteens and rest-rooms. The shifts above and below ground change round every fortnight. There is a small escalator running to the underground shops and an ingenious system of lights for air raid warnings. The stock joke concerns the pale young gentlemen working on the ground floor. They are always recommended to take a cave-man's course down below.

Meanwhile, every fresh day sees new developments in Britain's underground cities. Their population and their amenities are multiplying.

Speed

BY K. P. APPAJI RAO

How easy it is, after all,
To achieve speed.
You have only to assemble material things
As a child assembles the parts of a toy,
To play about with them noisily until they work,
To make them go fast
And then a little faster
From one place to another place:
Until all places are the same place?
Oh, it is too easy to achieve speed
And to feel important in achieving it!
But to stop rushing about and breaking records—
To be still
And to wait
And to listen for the voice
That can be heard only in the silence
And not always then—
That is hard:
That alone leads somewhere
And is worth doing.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Differences are never so effectually laid asleep, as by some common calamity. An enemy unites all to whom he threatens danger".—Dr. JOHNSON.

IN EUROPE

WHEN JOURNALISTS BECOME SPIES,

—They Go To Lisbon!

By EUGENE LENNHOFF

Lisbon has been flooded with Gestapo agents for a long while past and, with America's entry into the war, their number has very greatly increased.

Their interest is centred upon arrivals and departures by the Clipper as well as upon the weather in the South Atlantic; they also watch the sea routes to South America and West Africa. The naval base of El Ferrol holds their attention as closely as the islands of the Azores.

AXIS PARTNER

In Portugal as elsewhere Nazi agents assume the most various disguises. The twelve German instructors sent by Berlin before the war to help establish the Portuguese Youth movement "Mocidade", were spies no less clever than the likewise German training staff of the para-military Portuguese Legion.

Special activity is displayed by German and Italian "journalists" whose main function seems to consist in scouring the English newspapers on their arrival in Lisbon and transmitting their contents as "exclusive copy" to Berlin and Rome. Among these so-called journalists two Italians as specially important. One is Dr. Eugenio Morreale, whose extraordinarily long and narrow head was familiar to every habitue of the late lamented League.

A Friend Of Duce

Dr. Morreale, who made a great point of telling American papers that he was simply a "harmless newspaper man", is actually one of the craftiest and most dangerous of Mussolini's hirelings. A close friend of the Duce, he has metically closed. For many hours in the day he was at home only to a few chosen visitors—his subordinate agents.

Fascist Paymaster

Morreale was liaison officer and paymaster for all of Mussolini's band of criminal intriguers in Central Europe. It was he who handed the cheque for 2 million schillings to the Austrian Heimwehr, which helped to buy the arms and ammunition with which so many Austrian socialists were killed in February 1934. Other arms—rifles of the old Austro-Hungarian army forming part of Italian war booty—he smuggled into Austria and Hungary, in violation of the peace treaties, with the help of Mussolini and the late Hungarian Prime Minister Goemboes.

He it was too who arranged to smother the scandal caused when Austrian railway officials opened one of the falsely declared consignments. Morreale was also Mussolini's agent in the financing of the Croat Ustachi. The Italian money which found its way into the pockets of the men who assassinated King Alexander and Barthou, both before and after the murder, passed through Morreale's hands.

As already mentioned, Dr. Morreale was a frequent attendant at League of Nations meetings in Geneva. He was not a regular member of the Italian delegation but appeared by way of reinforcement when there was especially ticklish work on hand or when his predecessor in the secret service, Baron Aloisi, the head of the delegation, had some special mission for him to discharge. On these occasions he would hold secret meetings at night at places lying along the lakeside or in Savoy across the frontier, the company often including adventurers, spies and political gangsters whom the Australian police would never have allowed into the country. When the Emperor Haile Selassie spoke before the Assembly, it was Morreale who led the whistlings and catcalls by Italians in the press gallery. For this he spent two days in a Geneva prison.

In America

When the Austrian quisling, Dr. Guido Schmidt, concluded that notorious agreement with Hitler in July, 1936, which guaranteed Austria 'independence' in exchange for concessions in the cultural sphere, the name of Morreale was included in the list of concessions. For the same Heimwehr arms which in February, 1934 had been turned upon the socia-

(Continued on Page 21)

MILITARY EDUCATION STUDY GROUPS

An Appeal To Indian Youths

By G. M. JADHAV

"The art of war is of vital importance to the State. It is a matter of life and death, a road either to safety or to ruin. Hence it is a subject of inquiry which can on no account be neglected."
—The Art of War by Sun Tzu, 500 B. C.

Sun Tzu was a famous Chinese general. He wrote his book, The Art of War, in Chinese.

An English translation of this book by Lionel Giles was published in 1910 by Luzac and Co., London. I read the book in 1910 when I was a schoolboy at the Manchester Grammar School. I have still a copy of The Art of War with me. In another place in his book Sun Tzu says:

> "Now the general who wins battles makes many calculations in his temple ere the battle is fought. The general who loses a battle makes but few calculations beforehand. Thus do many caculations lead to victory and few calculations to defeat: how much more no calculations at all! It is by attention to this point that I can foresee who is likely to win or lose."

Even a schoolboy of 14 can understand the meaning of these words. I read a number of good books in English, French and German on military, naval and air force subjects and also on a number of other subjects. For military studies I would recommend the following books: "Rise of the Christian in India" by Basu. "British Military History" by Cole and Priestley. "Imperial Geography" by Cole. "Imperial Defence" by Boycott. "Military Science Today" by Portway. "Science of War" by Henderson "Principles of War" by Foch. "British Strategy by Maurice. "Lectures of F.S.R. (Field Service Regulations) II" by Fuller, "How Wars Are Fought" by Whitman.

Useful Information

In these books useful information will be found. A plan should be made for military studies for one year. A number of students can co-operate and buy these books. As a matter of fact I hope many students will co-operate and form military study groups. I am glad that a number of such study groups have already been formed. But we require many more hundreds of such military study groups. Without constant study and preparation Indians will never be able to defend India.

I have already mentioned a few military books. I may here mention a few more: "The Battle of Flanders 1940" by Ian Hay. "The Battle of Britain" (Account by Air Ministry). Gort Dispatches. Bomber Command. "The German Parachute Corps." "The Nature of Modern Warfare" by Cyril Falls. "Elements of Tactics" by Pakenham Walsh. "Barrett's Notes on the various arms of the Service." "The Foundations of Strategy" by Johnstone. "The Battle of the Seas" by Hurd. "Generals and General

(Continued on page 22)

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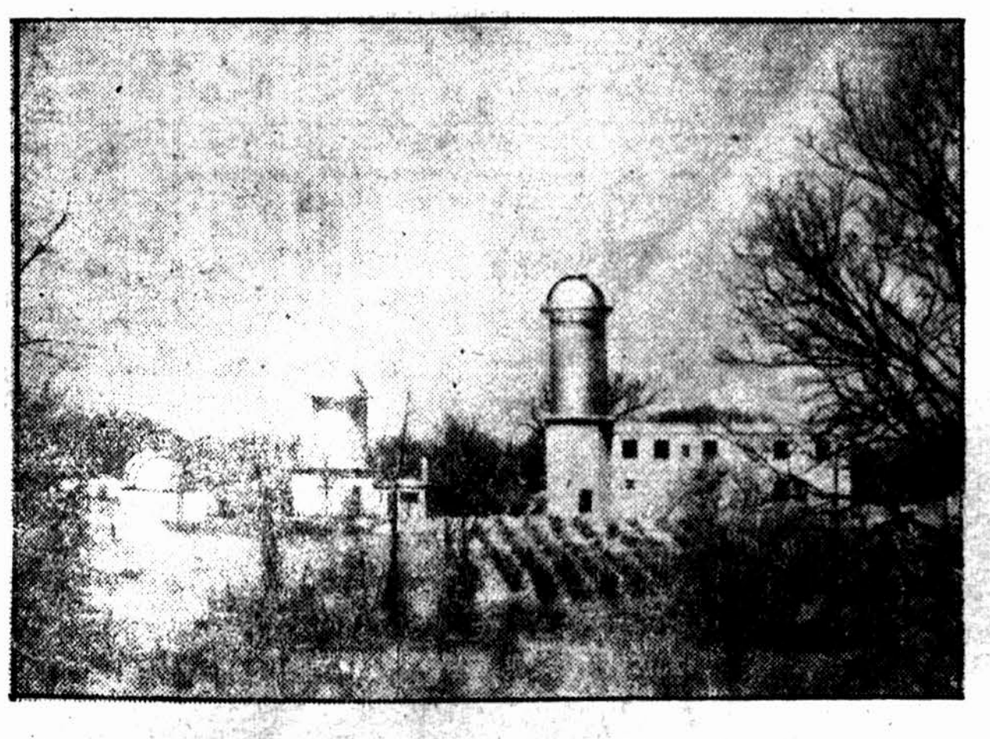


View of the new "The McMath-Hulbert Observatory", Pontiac, Michigan, U.S.A. Left to right, 24 inch equatorial telescope dome 50-foot tower telescope, 70-foot tower telescope.

Sun's Secrets Revealed

In the newly built Super-Observatory of the University of Michigan, U.S.A., called "The McMath-Hulbert Observatory" at Lake Angelus, Pontiac, Michigan, the world's best 'snapshots' of solar explosions and other solar phenomena (sun-spots, etc.,) have recently been taken.

FROM MICHAEL LORANT

Under the leadership of Dr. Robert MacMath, Director of "The McMath-Hulbert Observatory," a unique scientific film has recently been concluded that aroused the admiration of astronomers and researchers all around the world.

The film has been shown in London before the Royal Astronomical Society and a famous British astronomer said after the show as follows:

"I have devoted 20 years to the study of the sun. I assure you that I have learned more about what the surface of the sun really is in the past 20 minutes, during the film show, than I did in the 20 years that went before."

The new American Observatory has specially been planned and built to study the heat, magnetic and other energy conditions of the sun's surface. No other comparable installation for such studies of the sun is in existence anywhere on the earth.

The building itself and the new tower telescope are the gift of the McGregor Fund, of Detroit. In addition to providing the funds for the construction of this powerful research plant, the Fund has also made a grant for part of the support of the work during the coming five-year period.

Tower Telescope

The building is two stories in height, covering an area of 5,600 square feet, with the tower telescope which is at the south of the building. On the first floor is a drafting room, a beautifully equipped modern machine and instrument shop, smaller film storage, cutting, and dark rooms, and a long laboratory room.

On the second floor are the offices for the staff, a measuring room, a large dark room with unusually complete equipment for photographic work, a second long laboratory room, the library, and a projection booth which serves to project the motion picture films of solar phenomena for study, or for examination by visiting scientists.

This tower telescope and its foundations are throughout of unusually massive construction to obviate any risk from vibration. It is really "a double steel tower, one within the other." The outer tower carries the dome, the floors and other structural elements, as well as the ladders giving access to the various levels, and an electrically driven steel elevator bucket, which rises in the space between the two towers and serves to carry apparatus, etc., to the dome level nearly seventy feet above.

Light-gathering Mechanism

The inner tower, on the other hand, carries only the telescopic light-gathering mechanism known as a "coelostat" within the dome, which received the light from the sun and sends it vertically downward in the inner tower and through the various optical parts of the tower telescope proper.

Openings in the two steel towers at the levels of the first and second stories make it possible to send the sunlight, gathered by the coelostat mirrors, horizontally in to the various pieces of apparatus in either of the two long laboratory and observing rooms which form, effectively, lateral extensions of the tower. The machinery of the coelostat is placed in the dome.

During the past four years, 132,000 separate solar pictures or "frames" have been taken by the same researchers who are working now in this new Observatory. All of this extremely valuable work was taken with a 50-foot tower telescope, previously in use; and the work with this telescope will go on without diminution indefinitely.

New Discoveries

Pictures taken with this telescope, have given the motions of solar prominences and other phenomena on the motion picture film, in two co-ordinates or directions only. We may follow the custom of the mathematician and call these two directions the X and Y co-ordinates of the motion.

From these results in two dimensions, it has accumulated a vast amount of new evidence as to the character of the motions on the turbulent surface of the star that means so much to our earth, and has unearthed many new facts, as to the high speeds and nature of these motions and changes; the new technique of the motion picture film as applied to the sun, has enabled the researchers to study changings, rather than the mere changes that have been secured from earlier 'still' pictures.

Some Unanswered Questions

But a full study of such motions, and more particularly of the actual forces at work, requires a great deal more than this. So, for the past year, by means of the small shifts in the lines of the spectrum due to velocities in our line of sight, researchers have been securing concurrent and simultaneous records of the motions in a third direction, directly toward or away from us. Scientists call these motions in this third direction the Z co-ordinate.

But even the addition of results in this third direction of motion leaves many questions still unanswered, whose vast importance to our knowledge of the sun we can at present glimpse only faintly. Some of these unanswered questions are: What are the temperatures of these streamer knots or other formations such as explosions on the solar disk, that are travelling at speeds of ten to fifty or more miles per second?

Even more important, because of their eventual possible connection with such familiar terrestrial phenomena as the aurorae, magnetic storms, and wireless reception, is a more accurate knowledge of the magnetic and electrical conditions accompanying these solar storms.

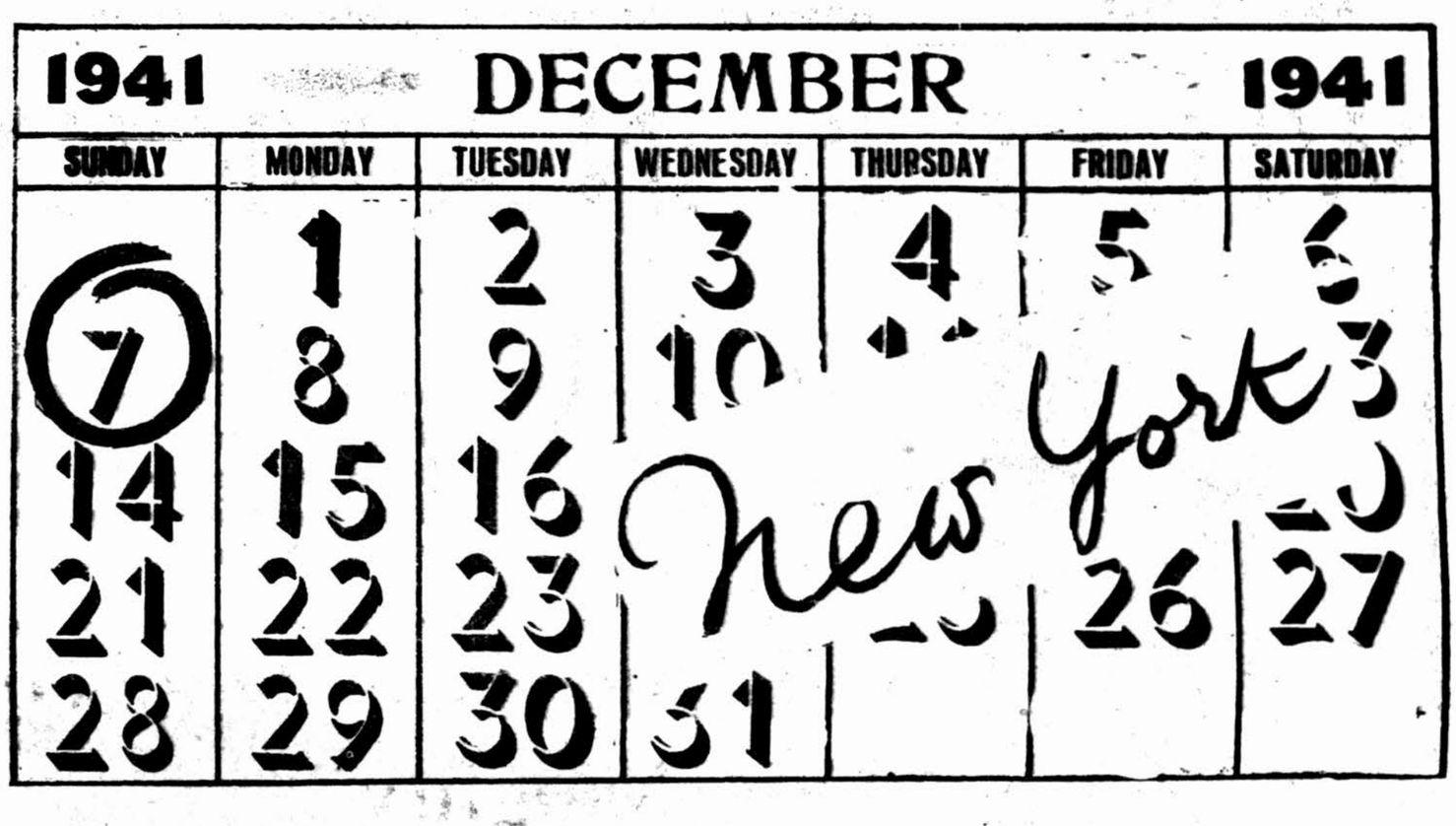
In Front Rank

Are there increases at such times in the sun's output of ultraviolet light, whose pulses may well affect our wireless apparatuses? How much heat change, how much electrical and magnetic force is involved? This fourth co-ordinate is not really a directional one, like the other three, but it has everything to do with the actual nature and cause of solar activity, and we may well christen it the E co-ordinate (for energy) and say that it has primarily to do with the energy sources and the possible terrestrial effects of the moving forms that so fascinate us when shown on the screen.

By no means all the roads and paths in this part of plans of "The McMath-Hulbert Observatory" for future solar research are as yet perfectly mapped. There may be many unforeseen difficulties and pitfalls. But to study these energy relations will bring results of whose value we cannot as yet even dream.

A powerful instrument was needed for the purpose, to search for the real reasons back of solar phenomena through the most advanced techniques of modern physics and astronomy. And that instrument is the new McGregor 70-foot Tower Telescope, whose acquisition now puts the McMath-Hulbert Observatory in the very front rank of all the world's solar observatories.

Two of the most remarkable snapshots ever taken of solar explosions. They are part of the epoch-making film concluded in the new "The McMath-Hulbert Observatory," Lake Angelus, Pontiac, Michigan, U.S.A., that devotes its entire activity to the study of the heat, magnetic and other energy conditions of the sun.
The two striking pictures were taken in the K line of calcium and in both the prominences of the sun explosions are approximately 200,000 miles in height.
No. 1. is a sunspot type picture (taken with shorter focal length), No. 2, is a quasi-eruptive type picture (taken with longer focal length).



On Sunday, December, 7, 1941, I was in Wilton, a Connecticut village some fifty miles from New York.

My Clipper had been postponed from the 6th to the 8th. In the afternoon I turned on the radio to listen to a Philharmonic concert; almost at once the concert was interrupted by an announcement that the Japanese were attacking the Philippines, Pearl Harbour—a transport containing timber had been sunk,—Mr. Cordell Hull had to their faces denounced the falsehoods of the Japanese envoys in the bluntest terms.

I rang up Paul Schubert, with whom I had dined the night before, ex-United States naval officer, naval commentator of WOR and, not infrequently, of the B.B.C. He had not heard the news; he would come round at once. Five minutes later the telephone rang: was Paul Schubert there? This was WOR.

Radio Medley

Paul was with us in a few minutes. Since I had spoken to him the New York office of the B.B.C. had rung him up; he had said, however, that he could not get to New York by the time when they needed him. He talked to WOR: yes, he would come at once. "That's what I expected," I told him. "I counted on your giving me a lift." He drove me in. As we went we listened to one radio station after another—every car in the United States has radio as well as heater nowadays. We heard Mayor LaGuardia talking to New York, warning the city, warning the Japanese; how different from that September broadcast of Neville Chamberlain's! We heard one man talking in the back of the President's anteroom in the White House itself. We heard the different systems competing in news, or rather in rumours. We heard transport become one laden with troops, not timber.

There was the usual throng of Sunday evening traffic on the parkway; New York itself seemed much as usual. I heard only one paper-seller calling an "extra." "Phoney", was Paul's brief comment. He dropped me at my hotel. I rang up a friend with whom I was to dine. Her mother answered—she had not heard the news. Her daughter was not yet back from the country; she had been lunching with the Luces (he the proprietor of "Time", she best known as Clare Boothe.) I changed, then went round to the apartment. The elevator boy in my hotel (a Scotsman) was depressed.

A Portent!

Where would all this end? First the slump, then the war. My hostess told me how the news had reached her. The Luces are never disturbed at meal-times at week-ends, but the butler had felt that this was a special occasion. So the telephone message received during lunch had been brought in typewritten. Everyone had been staggered, and they were all of them experts"—the Luces themselves. Vincent Sheehan, Virginia Cowles, and so on. None even of those who had not shared the general view that Japan would "back down" had dreamt of an attack—a sudden attack—by Japan on the United States. Luce tried in vain to telephone to San Francisco; it was indeed a portent when he could not make a long-distance call. Then they had all come in to New York: most of them had to broadcast or write.

We went down to the WOR studios. We sat in one while Schubert broadcast his naval opinions. What a contrast with a B.B.C. studio! So plain a studio, so casual an appearance, such accuracy of timing—Paul broadcast with a stop-watch in his hand.

Then the three of us hurried out to dine. An "automat" was handy and quick as well as clean and good. Then back to the studios, to sit in the control-room with perhaps a dozen other friends and spectators (after plenty of flashlight photographing) while Clare Boothe and Vincent Sheehan broadcast. She described far Pacific islands as she had lately seen them; his text was the 1,100 Americans on Wake Island.—"To-night they may be prisoners, in the hands of the Japanese," was his dramatic refrain, though we now know that they were nothing of the kind.

You Never Know!

Out to Times Square, but there was no crowd. The illuminated news was already out of date; the "extras" obviously must be more so. It seemed plain that people were staying at home to listen to the radio, even if in Washington crowds were watching the comings and goings.

I went to my hotel to pack. I had to be up at 5 a. m., though I felt some doubt whether my Clipper would start. I talked with my taxi-driver. All the rumours that the competing radio systems had poured out he had converted into facts: destruction at Pearl Harbour, transports sunk, battleships destroyed, Singapore assailed, counter-blows struck.

While I packed I compared New York with my own country New York had been titillated with rumours—it seemed dangerous. We should have been told that at 9 p. m. a Government spokesman would make an important announcement, and at 9 p.m. we should have been told that there was as yet nothing to tell us beyond the bare fact of the attack—how uninspiring! There was much to be said for each method.

I felt doubtful whether I should get away next morning. But in the United States you never know; at eight o'clock we were on the way to Bermuda.—"Manchester Guardian.")

The village cricket team were having their annual dance in the assembly rooms. Suddenly there was a crash at the back of the hall and all the dancers stopped and crowded to the scene of the accident. The squire's son, who was always out first ball, had fainted.

The team's captain, eyeing the prostrate figure and the silent dancers, said, "Well, he's stopped a ball at last."

* * *

"I want a shaving brush for a gentleman," said the young woman.

"Certainly, what size?" replied the shop assistant.

"About five foot eleven."

"I mean do you want a small gentleman's brush?"

"No, it is for a large gentleman—with hog bristles."

SONGS OF FREEDOM

THE SOCIALIST MARCH

The flag unfurls, the bugles call us,
Up, Socialists, in close array!
Shake on the shackles that enthral us;
Let Labour burst her bonds to-day!
The joy of earth and sun and sky,
The dawn of Light and Liberty,
To all the People Now, Forever!

This be the goal of our endeavour,
Let this be Labour's battle-cry!
Ours, ours is Right and Victory!

Ye countless million Brother-toilers
In mine and mill, by field and wave,
Why give your lives for your despoilers,
And for a scanty pittance slave,
Why cringe so long in joyless plight?
The cry resounds "Unite! Unite!"
Put off your fetters Now, Forever!

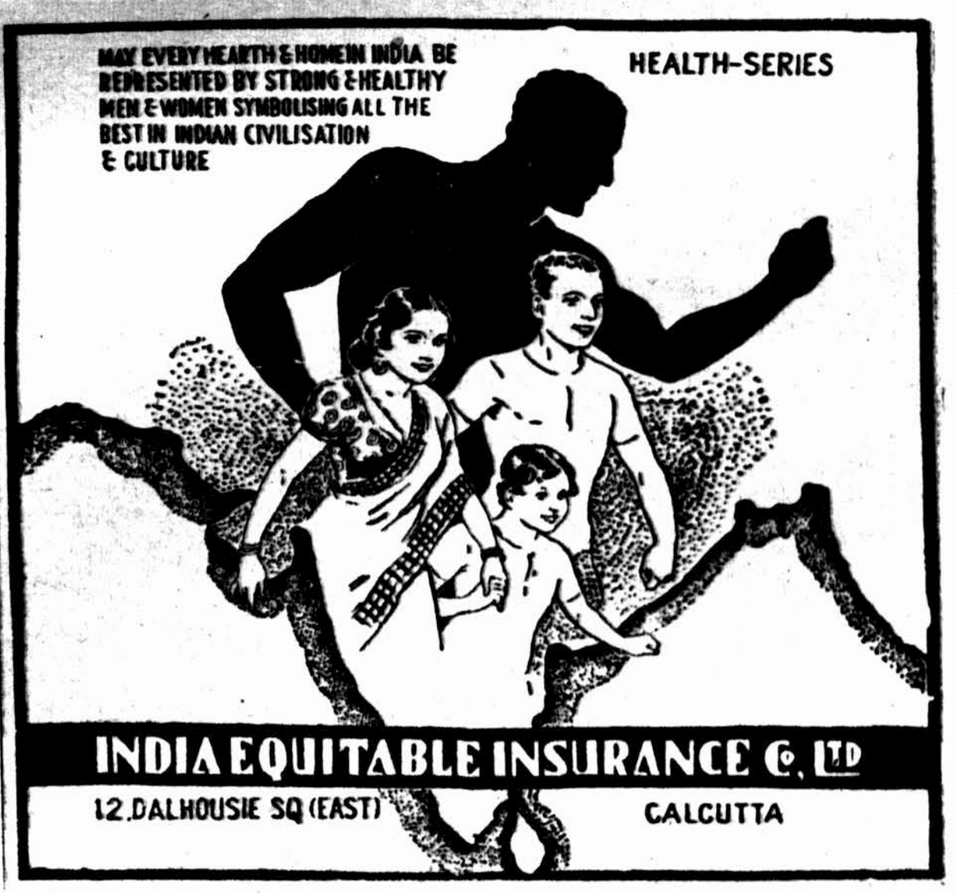
Chorus, This be the goal, etc.

Not ours to wield the spear and sabre,
Not ours to fight with sword and stave;
Above the serried hosts of Labour
Behold the Flag of Freedom wave!
Let peace prevail, and blessings come
Of Joy and Hope in every home,
For all the workers Now, Forever!

Chorus, This be the goal, etc.

—H. D. HARBEN.

(From "National Anthems and Other Songs of Freedom", edited by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay).


MAY EVERY HEARTH & HOME IN INDIA BE REPRESENTED BY STRONG & HEALTHY MEN & WOMEN SYMBOLISING ALL THE BEST IN INDIAN CIVILISATION & CULTURE
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WHAT IS IN A NICKNAME?

When He Became A Bandit!

And She Was Dubbed "The Naughty Girl Of India"!

The Japanese have a weakness of changing names of places they conquer.

Probably their intention is to wipe out as thoroughly as possible all associations with a past regime. Their new name for Singapore is Shonan.

In the past they had substituted Hsinking for Changchung and Manchukuo for Manchuria. How they came to think of these substitutes, they alone seem to know.

Their experiment of changing names is totally devoid of artistic taste; nor is there an improvement in the meaning. But there have been instances when names were altered so cleverly that they not only gave different meanings but also caused some good laughter.

An Expert Twister

Among Indian journalists the late Moulana Mohamed Ali was an expert in twisting names. We have only to read the old copies of his Weeklies "Comrade" and "Hamdard" to find a good number of such twisted names and phrases. To give a few examples, he usually referred to Ramsay MacDonald as Ramji MacDonald. Mr. Churchill was invariably mentioned as 'chonchal' (clever) and Lord Birkenhead was, for Mohamed Ali, Lord Brokenhead. Maulana Abul Kalam (father of speech) Azad was once labelled as Maulana ABUS SUKOOTH (father of silence) Azad and in a certain other issue MAHATMA (Saint) Gandhi was mentioned as MAHATAMA (Most avaricious) Gandhi.

There are other instances which are more interesting. When Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had been to South Africa, at a public meeting she was introduced as the "nightingale" of India. The President in his concluding remarks—whether he was hard of hearing or God-knows-why—spoke of her as "the Naughty Girl Of India."

A Jail Bird

A similar anecdote happened with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Once when he was on a visit to England, at a certain place, he was presented with an address of welcome, wherein he was referred as Bandit Nehru. Whether it was a printers devil or an unconscious error no one knew. Nehru noted this mutilation of his name and while replying to the reception, he

By A. A. Ravoof

could not but crack a joke. He in the best of spirits remarked: "I see a little variation has crept into my name in the address and I do deserve the appellation as in my country's cause I have spent several years in gaol."

During those days when Mr. Neville Chamberlain was flying between London and Berchetsgaden, to avert the war, he was accused by a section of the French press of having betrayed Czechoslovakia in the Munich Pact. He was often referred in the papers as Mr. Neville CHAM O' BERLIN (Long live Berlin).

"Dear One"—To Ladies

A hundred years prior when a commoner like Babington Macaulay became a member of the Cabinet and a Privy Councillor the great London "Times" spoke of him as Mr. Babbletongue Macaulay.

Some years back in India when the talks between the Congress and League leaders failed to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity, the Congress launched what it called a Muslim Mass Contact Movement. This was rather unpalatable to League leaders. Mr. Jinnah twisted it to mean Muslim Massacre Contact.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar is still going strong with his jokes. During an American tour he was once asked to address a gathering of ladies. Towards the end of the speech, the lady president asked him for the correct pronunciation of the word 'Dewan' in his name. With a flash came the reply: "In a gathering of ladies the 'Dewan' in my name should be pronounced as 'Dear One'. Strangely enough it caught the American head and even to this day he gets letters from America addressing him as 'Dear One'.

"Sir Ferocious Satan!"

Once Sir Phiroze Sethna was amused to learn that his American servants were calling him as Sir Ferocious Sethna. Knowing their difficulty in pronouncing names, he exclaimed, "Thank God, they are able to pronounce my other name properly: otherwise I would become Sir Ferocious Satan"!

Col. Knox, the U. S. Naval Secretary was a journalist in his younger days and had to put up with a lot of opposition. Once he wrote: "I will purge this town of gangsters with my pen and if need be with my fists. Let them note that Knox is very good at giving knocks.

So far only the purposeful twisting of names. There had been occasions when a slight unconscious ewist had caused a vulgar joke. An English lady returned to her country after a tour of India. Answering a volley of questions about this and that in India she proudly said, not knowing the difference between "chapati" and "chaprasi", "the most enjoyable thing in India are the "chaprasis"; but they lay so heavily on your stomach"!

"Gimme A Kiss—No"?

Another example of this crude joke was heard from an English Sister who on missionary duty in India, acquired a smattering of the Tamil language. One morning finding no egg on her breakfast table, she called the butler and told him "Give me a 'Mutham' ". This surprised the butler and he was planted to where he stood, for in Tamil, "Mutham" means Kiss. Poor Sister, she did not know the difference between "Mutham" and "Muttai", the latter being the Tamil name for Egg.

Shakespeare might have said: "What's there in a name; the rose with any other name would smell as sweet." But there's much in a name especially when it is artistically twisted or ably employed.

Panzers In Action

The Tactics Of Armoured Warfare

The armoured division is a purely aggressive weapon. Even if used in defensive operations, it is employed only in counter-attacks. The Panzers (tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles) are an admirable weapon for gaining ground, but they can neither fully occupy it nor defend it. Here collaboration with the other formations of the Army is essential and, indeed, of vital importance.

The armoured division operates on the smallest front sector possible. The charge in depth of its units, their speed, and their flexibility confuse and dumbfound the defender. At the beginning of an offensive operation the defender will be faced with a series of so-called 'testing attacks.' These are meant to find the weakest spot in the defence line. Once the G.O.C. has decided to mass on a certain sector the Panzers take the greater share of the thrust, writes a Military Correspondent in "The Manchester Guardian."

They are accompanied by the shock infantry divisions, which hold open the gap they have created and thus enable the second or third Panzer division to follow and to keep the attack in a continuous flow. The dive-bombers attached to the Panzers act during the first stage of attack as "flying artillery," and try to remove the hindering minefields and anti-tank guns as far as possible, but the tanks themselves are employed partly as artillery—artillery which carries its gun as close as possible to the objective to be destroyed.

Tackling Resistance

The Panzer which encounters during the course of its attack severe enemy resistance—probably in the middle zone—will under no condition force its way 'at all costs.' On the contrary, it will change its course and leave the heavily defended island of resistance at its side. It thus avoids becoming a sitting target. It may pass round the island or try another push, running parallel to its original course of attack. Thus the course of an armoured division during its attempt to pierce a defensive position looks in most cases like a zigzag. The shock infantry has now, during this second stage, the additional task of engaging the islands of resistance which the forward-storming Panzers left aside. This task is of the utmost importance, as otherwise the following Panzers would be unable to collaborate with the first Panzer division in the ultimate stage.

The Panzers which reach the last zone of resistance immediately rush forward and then spread out all over the area behind the defender. Their task has been fixed when operations started—cutting communications, menacing rear and flanks, taking bases far in the rear of the defender, and, above all, weakening the moral of the defending troops by the mere presence of tanks with guns pointing at their backs.

As such the Panzers are not designed to smash defensive line completely or push back defended lines. Their task is to get through every line, no matter in how unorthodox a manner The defending staff, which may have imagined that it will be an easy task to 'round up' or 'mop up' the Panzers in their rear, will soon see that these Panzers are extremely elusive and also know how to strike painfully At the same time the channel dug by the Panzers is widened by the specially trained shock troops. This channel is kept open, and

(Continued On Page 22)

A Typical British Farmer

BACK TO THE LAND

Before the eighteenth century Britain was an agricultural nation. Then came the industrial revolution and the consequent changeover from country farming life to life in the new industrial centres. To a great extent Britain lost touch with her land. However, this war is having the opposite effect, and the land is claiming back the descendants of those who deserted the plough for the factory in years gone by.

By W. J. Blyton

Britain Now Grows Three-Fourths Of Her Food

There have been many notable changes in the British country-side in the last two years.

One change has been the more even distribution of the population, and there are many reasons for this readjustment—the camps, the evacuated children and hospitals, and the numerous new factories, all drawing people from the crowded towns into the spacious countryside.

But one primary reason, and probably the most lasting one, is the new agriculture. The nation is now consciously planning and intends henceforward to recapture much of its eighteenth century agricultural supremacy and prosperity.

So far, four million additional acres have been reclaimed and ploughed for food-growing (with more millions to be broken up soon), and the result has been that over seventy-five per cent of the population have been fed from British soil. The 1941-42 harvest is the best for a century, and in bulk exceeds any harvest during or before the industrial revolution.

A Modern Peasantry

No wonder food rations are being increased. These facts are interesting, because they show, first that the people are very adaptable (great numbers have deliberately chosen to exchange urban life for country work), and that there will be less need for Britain to rely on food imports in future.

A modern "peasantry" is visibly growing in England, Scotland and Wales; a keen, frugal, hard-working type of man and woman—townsfolk who have chosen country life, and members of the traditional farming and rural crafts. The newcomers join those who, like their ancestors before them, have lived and worked on the soil all their lives.

There are few villages or districts in Britain so lonely as to be out of reach of a village Institute, a Women's Institute, local library, church, inn, radio or cinema. All can receive the daily newspaper on the day of publication. Few farms go without one of the expert farmers' weekly journals, with their articles by scientists and practical agriculturists.

Ancient Features

The work in the English country, as on the land anywhere, is hard and constant; but the amenities are not absent, and as a change from manual labour there is plenty of occupation for the mind. Alongside the land workers, of course, there live cartwrights, blacksmiths, corn merchants, lime quarriers, wood-men, and mechanics—all a needful part of the rural organism. The mixture of old and new will strike any visitor to England in these days.

Though more tractors are working in the fields than ever before, partly displacing horse-drawn plough and reaper, there still remain many ancient features which have been familiar for centuries-old skilled workers, barns over three hundred years old, farms built in the days of Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare and Drake. Millions of British townspeople, who have forgotten much of their forefathers' rustic knowledge, still enjoy those rustic origins and are proud of them.

Farm work can be seen in progress to-day on the threshold of the famous rural homes of Cromwell, Milton, Nelson, Scott and Tennyson; ploughing near a nine-hundred-year-old castle built by the Normans; sowing in the shadow of the walls of a mediaeval abbey; and reaping besides a Tudor home.

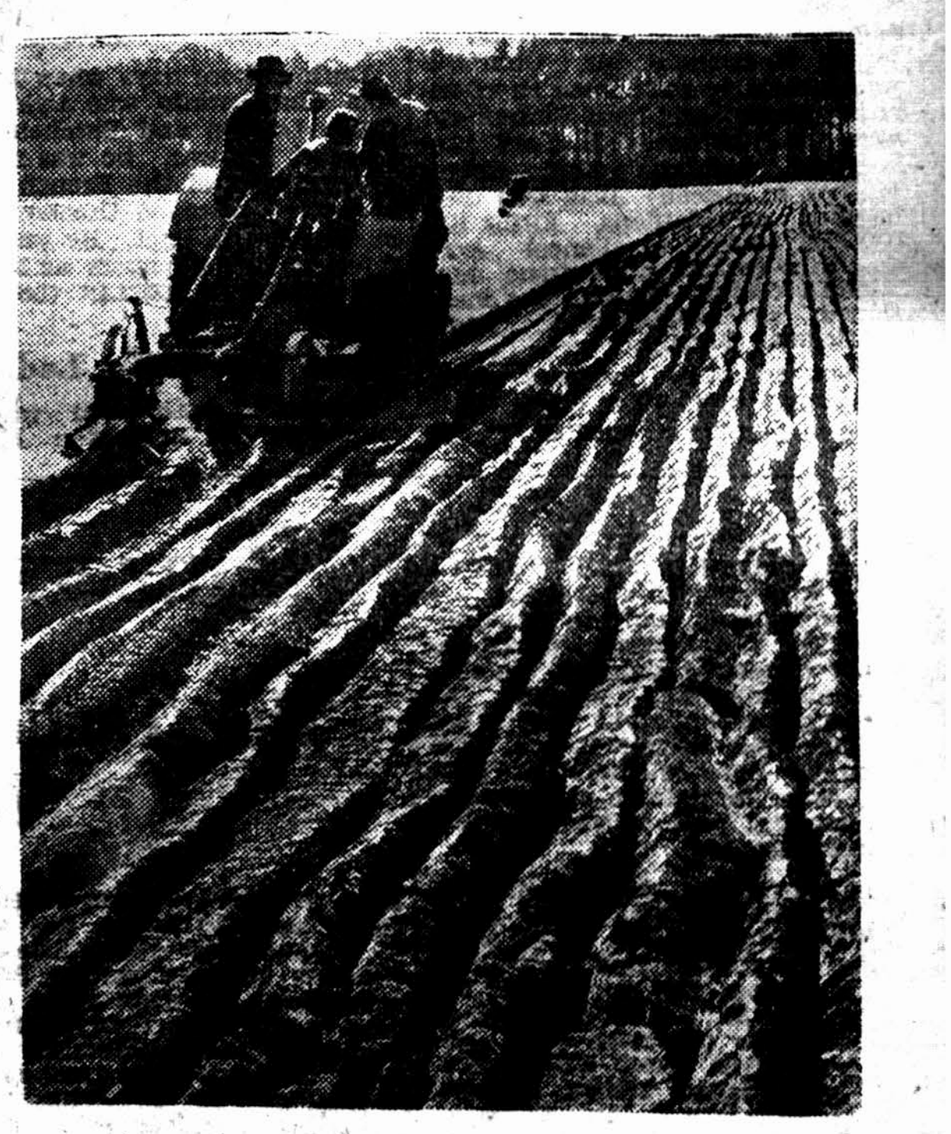
Change For Better

Admittedly, there is now little of the traditional folksong or folk-dance, and little "harvest home" merry-making, but the harvest fes-

(Continued on page 22)

This photograph shows a harvest of sugar beet, a crop which Britain has increased a hundred-fold since the beginning of the war. As a result of the great crops realised, a very large part of Britain's sugar needs are met at home, thereby reducing the amount of sugar which she has to import from overseas.

This particular crop is part of the yield of some 11,000 acres (4451.48 hectares) of land in one county of Britain alone.



For some years the land in this photograph provided pasture for horses and cattle, but to meet the nation's need the farmer has ploughed up these acres and devoted them to crop production. Every member of the family has played his part; even the farmer's youngest son is learning to drive the plough.

Agricultural Improvement In Gujarat

Work Of Institute Of Agriculture, Anand

Reviewed By Dinkar Desai

The first Annual Report of the Institute of Agriculture, Anand Kaira District, makes interesting reading.

The total donations amounting to Rs. 15,00,000 by the trustees of the Mansukhlal Trust and of Goenka Trust and the acceptance of these generous offers by the Government of Bombay have brought the Institute into existence. The aim of the Institute is to carry on research in agriculture and animal husbandry with a view to raising the standard of rural economy and also to impart education and training in these subjects. We are told that the Institute, when fully established, will be one of the largest institutions of its kind in India and will help in the reorganisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.

A Good Beginning

The perusal of the first Annual Report, which covers a period of nearly a year and six months, indicates that the Institute has made a very good beginning. For instance, the average yield of milk per cow per annum for the whole herd maintained by the Institute has increased by 181 lbs., which may be considered commendable. Two championship cups, in addition to cash prizes, were won by the Institute bulls at the fourth All-India Cattle Show at New Delhi. The Animal Husbandry Department, in addition to looking after and building the two herds at Chharodi and Anand, is carrying on research on several important subjects such as the nutritional value of different kinds of grass and the agricultural and live-stock industry in Gujrat. Arrangements are also made for conducting certain manurial and cultural experiments with a view to increase the futility of the soil and also the yield.

School Of Agriculture

It is further proposed to maintain a school of Agriculture. At present, the school will take up about 50 students for a two years' course in elementary Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. Next year about 30 out of these students will be taken up for Agricultural Course and the remaining will be taking up courses in advanced Horticulture or Animal Husbandry. In the second year two students are to cultivate their 'farms' of 17 acres between them on which they would try the improved methods of agriculture taught to them during the year

It is, however, to be hoped that the Institute will devote its attention to every aspect of agriculture and not confine its activities to scientific experiments and improvements only. A study of agricultural economics with a view to improve the condition of the cultivator is absolutely necessary in any scheme of reconstructing the rural life of the community. It is not possible, for instance to apply latest scientific methods to crop production on a large scale so long as the cultivator has neither the incentive nor the economic means to take advantage of them. As rightly pointed out by Sir John Russel, "illiteracy, debt, the inertia that comes of malnutrition and ill-health" are among the greatest obstacles that stand in the way of speeding up agricultural improvements in India.

Defective System Of Land Tenure

The defective system of land tenure is another great impediment. A system of tenancy without security of tenure for instance, is bound to hamper agricultural production. A typical example of this is furnished by the annual report of the Anand Institute itself. We are told that the condition of the land acquired by the Institute was "far from satisfactory owing to the continued depletion of soil fertility due to sheet erosion, absence of manuring and to poor cultivation year after year by the former tenants. As a result of these the land was overrun by Cyprus Rotendus, which is a very deep-rooted weed and very difficult to the completely eradicated and which is a course to agriculture in Kaira District." There is every reason to believe that the land would not have been allowed to deteriorate in this way if those who were cultivating it were owners and not tenants having no permanent interest in the soil.

Milk Supply On Economic Basis

Similarly, any country-wide improvement in the cattle and dairy industry will not be possible so long as the gowalas and the cultivators are submerged in terrible poverty as at present. As admitted by Mr. Wright, in the Report on the Development of the Cattle and Dairy Industry in India, "their poverty and their consequent lack of equipment will, of course, tend to discourage the adoption of progressive methods. In another place he says that the methods of milk production in India are crude on account of "the poverty and lack of education of the cultivator." The dairy industry will have no bright future in this country so long as the cultivator who produces milk is not in an economic position to consume most of it. To quote Mr. Wright again, "for every seer of milk sold to towns, nine seers must be retained for consumption in rural areas, either by the cultivator himself or by his village associates." This is inevitable in a country like India where the urban population provides only a very limited market for milk.

All Sided Progress Needed

What is needed is an all-sided progress. Agricultural research in applying science to crop production in India, that has been so far carried out, has been superimposed on a defective agrarian structure, and there has been no parallel reform in the land system. The result is that production has not increased to the extent it ought to have been. We, therefore, hope that every aspect of our agricultural problem will receive the attention of the newly started Institute at Anand. The utility of the Institute will be greatly enhanced if it also carries out enquiries or conducts experiments into such vital problems as tenancy, rural credit, consolidation of holdings, agricultural co-operation, etc., and suggests measures with a view to raising the standard of rural economy.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

All About Insects

A BOOK OF INSECTS—By James Holland, Text by Richard James; A Puffin Picture Book No. 5, Published by Penguin Books Ltd., England and New York.

Everywhere man lives, insects live too. Like kings and battles, insects too are the important things in the history of our civilization. Insects are said to form a great and powerful group of animals in which man has many enemies and few friends. With this introduction the author impresses upon us the necessity of fathoming into the depth of the insect world to know something of the life and habits of its immense population. This tiny booklet of 31 pages discloses facts about varied insects of tropical and non-tropical habitation. How they fascinate us and attack or protect themselves against their natural enemies is an interesting narrative, which the author has made precise by appropriate explanations accompanied by coloured illustrations. Bare thirty minutes suffice to glance through the pages of this booklet and digest the broad outlines of information given therein. The book can well be recommended for kindergarten schools. N. R. T.

Science Of Living

"Health and How to Keep it" By Capt. B. L Raina, I.M.S. Foreword by Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, ex-Minister of Health Govt., of Bombay. Introduction by Hansa Mehta, Pp. 106. Four illustrations. New Book Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 2.

During the last decade Medical Science has advanced enough to carry out a scheme for the conquest of Disease. In the early years emphasis first shifted from curing the diseases to its prevention. To-day it has gone a step further and emphasis is now laid on maintenance of health rather than prevention of disease.

Dr. Raina, in his book under review, has very ably put before the lay public how this ideal of maintenance of health—physical, moral and mental can be achieved by paying attention to how much to eat and what to eat. The food values of a variety of articles of food have been presented in a clear and concise manner. How these food stuffs are digested and utilized for the body is given in popular way.

The much neglected and tabooed question of Birth Control is also touched in Appendix B, while the tables showing the constituents of food stuffs used in every household—rich or poor—is appended at the end.

So many people have become nutrition conscious and Dr. Raina has rendered a great service to this class in presenting his book to them. The book, intended for the layman, is to be commended for its scientific soundness and interesting style. We heartily recommend this book to all.

R. A. V

Agricultural Research In India

"Annual Report of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research 1940-41" Manager of Publications, Delhi — Price Rs. 2-12.

This report, on the work done during the year 1940-41 by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, contains detailed information regarding the activities of the Council and its financial position. The first chapter deals with the administration and gives an account of various committees and their work.

Agricultural research in connection with different crops and with physiology, entomology and pathology, etc., forms the subject of the second chapter. The third deals with animal husbandry and the fourth with combined agricultural and animal husbandry. The sixth chapter is devoted to matters relating to sugar cane and the seventh to agricultural marketing.

The ten appendices contain information about a number of miscellaneous topics including the finances and accounts. Readers interested in the improvement of indian agriculture by means of scientific research and the application of its results to the development of the agricultural industry will find in the report under review, considerable useful information.

V. G. K.

"Parsee Prakash"

"PARSEE PRAKASH" is the name of a series of publications that are being issued under the auspices of the Parsi Punchayet. Its author is the well-known Parsi "Chronicler," Mr. Rustom Burjorji Paymaster, whose biographical sketches of Parsi worthies as given in Parsi journals, are well read and appreciated for their wealth of information.

The number of the series under review is Vol. No. 7 (Part IV), covering the period of 1937. Even a casual glance at its pages serves as a refresher course to the study of Parsi problems that agitated the minds of the leaders of the community during that eventful year, and the activities of the persons who participated in their solution. Among such problems may be mentioned, first and foremost, the burial ground controversy at Poona, agitation regarding marriages of Parsi women with non-Parsis and the report submitted to the Parsi Punchayet by the Committee of Sixty-one appointed by the Anjuman meeting, etc., in that connection.

It also contains a list of donations given at the Uthamana ceremonies of the Parsis who died in 1937, also a list of persons who got high Government appointments, as well as of Presidents and delegates of conferences held in India, list of delegates of Hon. Presiding Magistrates, delegates of matrimonial courts of Bombay and mofussil, etc. It is a faithful record, the true value of which is likely to be realised and appreciated by posterity if it is not done so by the present generation, who as a rule (with notable exceptions) care much for trashy publications of evanescent value. Mr. Paymaster has well persevered in his efforts in spite of disappointments.

A. K.

"Bhavana"

By MANORAMA MANGALJI SHASTRI

This is a booklet, not to interprot as Prof. Ramanarayan Pathak puts it in his preface the old religious ideals from a modern standpoint but to express in words the emotional experiences of the author herself. She has adopted the Tagore style but not with the same success.

H. M.

The Indian Public School

Essays written by the Members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, published by Oxford University Press.

Here is a book suggesting various approaches to education and as such it is bound to prove useful. The essays are contributed by the people, who have been doing work along certain lines, and as such they are clearly written in the light of their experiences. The book gives a picture of the individual endeavours and enterprises towards the establishment of a type of education, which may supply the need of the approaching national responsibilities of the people. We agree with Mr. Sargent Commissioner of Education, Government of India, that the Conference seems to be leaving out women out of its field. No educational experiment can afford to neglect the womenfolk.

One of the aims of the Public Schools is to create disciplined, loyal citizens and leaders of community; and however enviable the aim is, the fulfilment of it depends upon securing for the Public Schools Principals and Teachers who are first and foremost Indian citizens and leaders of Indian Community devoted to the well-being of India. It is only these teachers that can create the right type of Indian leaders that the Public School aims at.

The education of Public Schools at present in India is in the hands of enthusiastic educationists, who are surcharged with the ideals of Public Schools in England, and we appreciate all that they have said in these essays; but we are afraid, the Public School experiment has to be done on different lines altogether in India. The financial circumstances of India must be seriously considered in any educational experiment, and further, the leaders are not necessarily created from the rich classes as is presumed by the Public School experiment.

The object of the essays in the book is to present various ideals and models of education, which can be copied by other schools in this country. But, if the promoters of the Public Schools Conference are keen to share their experiences with other schools in India, we suggest that they open their doors to other educational institutions, irrespective of their being day schools, girls schools, proprietory schools, etc.

The Secondary Teachers will do well in reading this book for they are bound to come across many useful practical suggestions.

M. T. V.

"ORIENTAL TREASURES"

By Ervad Jamshed C. Katrak, B.A., (Price Rs. 20) Bombay, 1941. To be had of the author, at Fairy Manor, Gunbow St. Fort, Bombay

Ten years ago a research scholarship was awarded by the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to the author to compile a descriptive list of old manuscripts in the private libraries of Gujarat, especially those bearing on Iranian and Parsi subjects. The author was asked to pay particular attention to the colophons of such manuscripts.

The result is this excellent volume of great historical interest in which the author has given in tabular form all important information about the manuscripts inspected by him. Supplementing it with indexes, laboriously prepared, based on languages, scribes, authors, owners and patrons. The classification of subjects is skilfully made and an interesting introduction adds to the value of the book. Some of the manuscripts deal with Hindu and Islamic culture.

The appendices contain matters of great historical value specially for the Parsis, whose history in India yet remains to be written. Ervad Katrak has furnished excellent materials for the future historian.

Interesting philological, critical and literary notes in respect of Iranian manuscripts add to the value of the book in the compilation of which the author has undoubtedly evinced great skill and erudition. It is a book which should find a place in every library

S.P.M.

OUR SHORT STORY.

By RAMU

Never Rescue Your Aunt!

Any aunt is a Ganges-fan if she is worth the name of an aunt. And aunts younger in age than fifty are not worth that name.

The Ganges urge grows with age. It is not a thing of to-day. It is as ancient as civilization, as sure to catch us as catarrh. With the first suggestion of greyness its seeds are sown; by the time we are platinum blondes—the urge grows uncontrollable.

There is a beauty about the Ganges, which there is not about any other river. It is surely not as big as the Mississippi; nor is it dangerous like the Colorado; it is majestic, broad and queenly. Its waters are sin-soluble and paradise-promising! I have the word of my aunt on that. 'A dip in the Ganges', she says, "is the surest passport to Heaven'. It is the same reply throughout the whole body-politic of aunts. A plunge in its waters is to those fattened with

Buck up! You aged and sin-soiled!
Book your berth in heaven!!
Visit Benares!!!
—So screamed the railway poster. And thus began the Fun!

sin, what slimming is to the twinkling stars on the Western front—a tonic.

So in the words of a Railway advertisement, "Buck up, you aged and sin-soiled! and book your berth in Heaven!" The advertisement I refer, was issued on the eve of the solar eclipse. It was a pictorial placard. By the side of this powerful exhortation was printed in charming colours the mythological 'Descent Of The Ganges.'

Lord Shiva stood on a little mound, not unlike Napoleon at the siege of Ratisbon, "eyes front—arms locked behind." His locks were spread to entrap the furious gush from Heaven. On one side stood Parvathi, the God Mother, reclining with divine grace on a milk-white bull 'straight-backed—strong limbed,' very much like the one presented to the Delhi peasants by Lord Linlithgow. Bhagiratha stood at His left and from inside the gush smiled Ganges herself, a sweet, sad, coy, maidenly smile, as much as to say "What a fuss does Lord Shiva make!" This was the pictorial placard. My aunt saw it and caught the infection.

I was then a student at Benares. Of the many advantages accruing from being a student at Benares, not the least important is the opportunity you get for playing the host, which reminds me of another advantage.. We were three in a room—all good friends, I might boast at this distance of time—well used to specialising in the tasty viands of Madras. Benares lacked in Madrasi dishes, and a sympathetic friend from Madras agreed to send us our favourites, off and on.

One morning a packet arrived, neatly packed. It was bigger than those we usually received. We commended our friend's generosity." "Enough for a week!" I said smacking my lips. "Can you finish it in a week-", asked my friend. "Well, open it first", said another. We cancelled the day's meals and opened it. It was not from our friend. The sight staggered me and I swooned. When I regained consciousness I counted eight hundred and odd bits of bones that once formed part of my grandma. They were sent to me from home for immersion in the Ganges. Sounds weird, but what an advantage for my grandmother!

To return to my aunt. She wrote to me that she was going there, and "Would I go to the station to meet her?" "Well surely I would, to enter her good books.", I thought. The letter gave the impression that a chic aunt in a lace bordered sari was travelling fast in a Second class compartment. I expected her to get down with a silver kuja and her little-man, to call her nephew, to take charge of her fat purse. But I met instead, a tired aunt from a crowded third, with her little-man more tired. With them arrived their nephews, nieces and neighbours—seventy three pieces in all. I suggested that they all be checked and numbered. "Ipso facto", I became their guardian and took charge of all their children and sins.

A week of frantic sight-seeing ensued. Questions poured forth in hundreds, and they were answered back—thanks to my quick imagination. If two things vied with each other in rushing through the back door out of me, they were historical veracity and mythological phantasy! My uncle always retiring, became much more so. My aunt as usual took an intelligent lead.

But above all there was a distant cousin of my aunt—her thirty-ninth to be exact—who took the best interest, and insisted on being introduced to every member of the University, so that she might approach them direct in case her grandson joined the Intermediate next year. I refused. Otherwise our excursions ended happily.

Solar eclipse came. The narrow streets of Benares teemed with thousands of South Indian aunts and uncles. It was one humming surge of sinners waiting to book their seat in Heaven. It was a wonderful study to gaze at the human tide that ebbed and flowed, and with every dip the Ganges became heavier and blacker with sins.

I took charge of my aunt—God took charge of the rest. We elbowed our way through thousands of backs and necks and ankles. My aunt took a dip. Simultaneously there was an onrush of other aspirants and for a while all chances of recovering my aunt (sin-free) became remote. All ended well, however.

As Aeneas bore his ancestor Anchises from the flames of Troy so did I my tired aunt from the waves of the Ganges. I asked her, how she liked the dip.

"Thank you, my Saviour!" said the voice from behind. I turned with a start. It was not my aunt, who was clinging to my back. It was that thirty-ninth cousin of hers. I don't know how exactly it happened. I let her down and ran in search of my aunt. In the search that followed, fifty-two other lost aunts and three grandmothers were found and restored, but not my aunt.

At two minutes to three, a sour-faced, hungry-looking, grief-stricken nephew was returning to the camp to break the sad news to an all-depending-upon-his-wife uncle. I knocked at the door. Who was there to open it, you think? It was my own aunt!

"Aunt! Aunt, my Aunt!", I shouted in joy.

"Stop!" she cried with an admonitory gesture. Then she began what she had to say. Even uncle belched smoke.

"But, aunt! you can't doubt my intentions—can you?" I pleaded.

"Intentions be blowed, you scoundrel!" she roared. From then on she doesn't talk to me. I have entered her bad books.

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Madame Dubois, Housewife Of Paris

By OLIVE SHAPLEY

Olive Shapley's story is the story of the women's lot in a Nazi-occupied country, of women struggling to preserve the home and the life of the family, of women facing a winter of certain hunger. Miss Shapley has got all the facts for her story from reliable sources—from Nazi-inspired newspapers and radio, and from letters smuggled out of the country.

MME. DUBOIS, sitting quietly in the living-room of her apartment in the 13th "arrondissement" was anxious.

It was ten o'clock and somewhere outside, in the black deserted wasteland of the Paris streets. M. Dubois was on his way home from his brothers's, where he had gone for a game of chess. No one in the Dubois family had been out at night for at least two months now, not since the evening when M. Gillet had been arrested for being near the spot where a German officer had been stabbed. It wasn't healthy to go out at night in Paris, as Mme. Dubois knew, that she had not had a moment's peace all evening.

Madeleine, the Dubois' only daughter, and Jules, their elder grandson, were asleep in the icy bedroom across the hall; people went to bed early now in the long winter evenings. The baby was asleep in its cot in the warm place by the stove; there were very few houses in Paris that could afford to have more than one room heated. Mme. Dubois picked up a newspaper from the table; Gaston would be pleased if she were reading when he came in; she knew he was worried to see her always so restless.

She ran her eye down the farming column—a bad potato crop, no grain for the poultry, no eggs, and the sober farming correspondent of "Figaro" concluded: "We shall not be able to eat what we wish this winter, but we shall not die of hunger'.

Mme. Dubois read on; it seemed that medical supplies—including bandages, gauze, even drugs—in France were running very short. Mme. Dubois thought of her brother-in-law who had to take two grains of thyroid a day to keep alive at all; she thought of the wife of the baker at the corner who was at the Salpetriere dying of cancer.

Mme. Dubois laid the newspaper down and moved back to the stove. Somehow she had got out of the way of reading the papers these days; they seemed to depress her. With an effort she began to think about the next day's food: she must leave Madeleine to get the coffee and be at the market early, if she got there as soon as it was light she should be near the head of the queue for vegetables. Tomorrow was the day for their wine ration; six litres a week for each person! In the old days Gaston would have drunk that in one day and hardly noticed it, and from July until September there had been no wine at all.

She wondered whether she would get any meat; it was unlikely as they had had some last week. Mme. Dubois almost smiled when she thought of that small piece of beef, and how excited little Jules had been, and how Gaston had begun to make his little jokes again and to tease them all.

She tried to think what she could get if there were no meat to-morrow. Eggs—she had not seen an egg for over nine months. And as for chickens and rabbits, she believed they could be bought on the black market. Mme. Le Barbier who was always so good at getting things had bought a scraggy chicken for 190 frs. last week, but with four mouths to feed and when the only money coming into the house was a

(Continued on Page 18).

'IT IS FAILURE WITHOUT BITTERNESS'

Cripps' Inquest On His Mission

SAYS HISTORY WILL RECORD IT AS FIRST STEP IN CAUSE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps in the course of a broadcast from the All-India Radio, Delhi, this evening said:—

"You will have heard that the draft declaration, which I brought to India on behalf of the War Cabinet and which I explained to you last time I spoke over the wireless. has been rejected by your leaders.

I AM SAD THAT THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF RALLYING INDIA FOR HER DEFENCE AND HER FREEDOM HAS BEEN MIS SED.

NONE COULD HAVE BEEN MORE FULLY CONSCIOUS THAN I OF THE GREAT DIFFICULTIES WHICH HISTORY HAS PLACED IN THE WAY OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITISH AND INDIAN PEOPLES AND EVEN MORE BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN INDIA.

The War Cabinet in sending me upon this mission realised to the full that Indian opinion—though united in the desire for full self-government—was widely disunited as to the methods by which it should be attained.

It was with these wide differences of view that we had to deal and it would have been of no use if we had closed our eyes to the hard realities of the situation.

In the past British Governments have been accused of using vague terms to cloak a lack of purpose, and when they have stated that it must be left to the Indian communities to agree amongst themselves, it has been said that this was only a device by which Great Britain might indefinitely retain its control over India.

TO MEET CONGRESS DEMAND

But Congress has, since the out break of war, repeatedly demanded two essentials as the basis for its support of the Allied effort in the war. First a declaration of Indian Independence and second a Constituent Assembly to frame a new and free constitution for India. Both these demands find their place in the draft declaration.

It was in the light of the demands and criticism of the Indian leaders that the War Cabinet drafted their declaration, with the object of convincing the Indian peoples and world public opinion of the sincerity of their desire to **offer freedom to India at the earliest practicable moment.**

To avoid the complaints that had been made in the past, they put out a clear and precise plan which would avoid all possibility of Indian self-government being held up by the views of some large section or community, but they left it open for the Indian leaders to agree upon an alternative method if they wished.

Of course every individual and organisation would have liked the draft declaration to express his or their point of view, forgetting that if it did, it would inevitably have been rejected by others.

ROLE OF WAR CABINET

The War Cabinet were thus in a position rather like that of an arbitrator who tries to arrange a fair compromise between conflicting points of view.

They could not, however, without denying the very freedom which they were offering, impose a form of Government upon the Indian peoples, which they did not themselves freely choose.

Criticism has been showered on the scheme from all sides; parties and individuals have vied with one another in a competition to discover the greatest number of defects. But in all this spate of criticism, those vital parts of the document, with which all agree, **have never been mentioned. Full** and free self-government for India that is its central feature.

NEED FOR COMPROMISE

This critical and unconstructive attitude, natural enough in the law courts or in the market place is not the best way of arriving at a compromise, but compromise there must be if a strong and Free India is to come into being.

Some day, somehow, the great communities and parties of India will have to agree upon the method of framing their new constitution. I regret profoundly for the sake of India, for whom I have a deep and admiring friendship, that the opportunity now offered has not been accepted.

But all this concerns the future. The immediate difficulties have been as regards the present. First there was the difficulty as to defence.

DEFENCE PROBLEM

Upon that, the attitude of the British Government was very simple. For many decades the Defence of India has been in the charge of His Majesty's Government. That charge has been carried out for over twenty years by a Commander-in-Chief who was also Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

This has led to an organisation which places the control of the armed forces under a Defence Secretariat headed by the Commander-in-Chief. The army in India—containing British and Indian units—the Navy and the Air Force all come under this supreme command.

The demand has been made that the Defence of India should be placed in Indian hands. No one suggests that the Commander-in-Chief, as the head of the armed forces, should be under the Indian Government, but they say, his functions as Defence Member should be transferred to an Indian.

NO CHANGE NOW

This may sound simple, but that would mean a long and difficult reorganisation of the whole Defence Secretariat—an unscrambling of eggs scrambled many years ago—which would cause delay and confusion at the very moment when the enemy is at the gates and the maximum of speed and efficiency is essential in defence. The duty of the British Government to defend India and our duty to our American Allies, who are giving such valuable help, makes such a course impossible.

To show our complete sincerity of desire to give to representative Indian members of the Executive the maximum of power, we offered to create a new War Department, which would take over the Governmental relations of the Commander-in-Chief's General Headquarters and Naval and Air Headquarters and which would be in his charge as War Member, leaving the rest of the Defence Department—with a number of most important functions added—to an Indian Defence Member.

This arrangement satisfied some of the parties, but not the Congress who demanded a degree of control in the Indian Defence Member, which might have gravely jeopardised the Allied war effort in India.

In the wider area of Defence, which touches almost every Department of the Government of India, the Administration would have been wholly under the control of representative Indians.

But none of these things were the real cause of the breakdown of the negotiations.

CAUSE OF BREAK DOWN

In their final letter addressed to me, the Congress Working Committee have stated that the temporary form of Government envisaged during the war, is not such as to enable them to join the Government.

They have two suggestions to remedy the situation. First, an immediate change of the constitution, a point raised at the last moment, and one that everyone else has admitted to be wholly impracticable, while the war is proceeding; and second, that they are prepared to enter a true National Government with a Cabinet of Indian leaders untramelled by any control by the Viceroy or the British Government.

BOGEY OF MAJORITY RULE RAISED

Realise what this means. The Government of India for an indefinite period by a set of persons nominated by the Indian parties, responsible to no legislature or electorate, incapable of being changed, and the majority of whom would be in a position to dominate large minorities.

It is easy to understand that the great minorities in India would never accept such a system. Nor could His Majesty's Government, who have given pledges to those minorities, consent to their being placed unprotected, while the existing constitution lasts, under a simple and possibly inimical majority rule. It would be a breach of all the pledges that we have given.

OLD TUNE AGAIN

Such a solution may sound simple and attractive to those who have no knowledge of the deep communal divisions in India. but it is in fact wholly impracticable and would never be accepted by very large sections of the Indian peoples.

Congress have suggested that without these changes they cannot give a lead to the Indian people.

The essential need in India today is for all the leaders of all the main parties and communities to come together in a single National Government. A scheme that attracts some and repels others, such as Congress has suggested, is of little value.

Nor does the precise form matter so greatly. Inspiration and leadership are not to be found in forms or conventions, they will be demonstrated by combined purpose and unity of action.

No constitution and no Convention will work unless those who lead the people will come together with a common determination to make it work. Had Congress leaders felt themselves able to join with the other leaders who were willing, then indeed a great work might have been accompanied.

CRIPPS TAKES ALL RESPONSIBILITY

One thing I must make clear. I alone in India carry the responsibility for what has been done, neither the Viceroy nor the Commander-in-Chief carries any responsibility for these negotiations.

They have throughout done their utmost to help me and I express to them and many other willing helpers of all nationalities my most sincere thanks for that help.

We have tried by the offer that I brought to help India along her road to victory and to freedom. But, for the moment, past distrust has proved too strong to allow of present agreement.

NO BITTERNESS

But in that failure to achieve immediate results there is no bitterness. Our effort has been genuine. No responsible Indian has questioned the sincerity of our main purpose—the complete freedom of India.

Such an effort inspired by goodwill and sincerity, will leave its mark upon the history of our relations, and will cast its beneficient light forward into the future.—It will prove to have been a first step along the path of freedom for India and of friendship between our two countries.

JAP CONQUEST WONT DO IT

We may differ as to the methods by which that freedom can best be reached both now and in the future, but upon one thing we must all be agreed, that it cannot be reached through a fresh conquest of India by a power such as Japan that has shown itself brutal and intolerant to its own Asiatic sister nations.

It is only necessary to visit Formosa or the occupied parts of China—as I have done—to know that through a Japanese conquest death, misery, and starvation will come.

The widely advertised propaganda of the Japanese, painting themselves as the liberators of China, has resulted in nothing but untold suffering and tragedy for hundreds of thousands of honest and peaceful Chinese men, women and children.

The same propaganda now being made to trick the Indian people into submission holds out for them no better prospect than the dire sufferings which have been inflicted upon their Chinese neighbours.

JAP FANATICISM

The basic philosophy of the Japanese Fascists, as of their German counterparts, is that they as a superior race have the right to enslave all whom they can conquer. I have seen and heard of the exploits of the Nazis in Russia, in Poland, in Yugoslavia and in other Slav countries of Europe and I know that none but the most diseased imagination could ever conjure up the ghastly and sadistic horrors, which these barbarians have made a reality, throughout every town and village in that vast area.

FIGHT AGAINST BRUTALITY

That human bestiality could sink so low as in the case of the Nazi hordes in Eastern Europe, and of their Japanese allies in China and other places, is an overwhelming tragedy for the world, and it is a tragedy that we and you and all the Allied nations are determined to expunge from the pages of history, in the only way that we can, by the decisive defeat of those responsible for this brutalisation of humanity.

No peoples with the culture of the Indians—a culture as old, as deep and as real as that of their Chinese neighbours—could ever stand by and tolerate these insults to their moral standards and to their common humanity.

Whatever our past differences may have been, however great the political difficulties of solving our present problems may be, we can and must stand together to fight upon your fair Indian soil for the decencies of humanity and for the right to clean, honest, and unbrutalised lives.

Our philosophies, our religions and our traditions differ widely, but in whatever form we may each worship our own conception of Supreme Power and absolute goodness, we one and all desire to see those ethical and moral standards which are implicit in our religion become the touchstone of our behaviour in all the wide and human contacts which make up our day-to-day life.

TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA AND CHINA

And in this epic struggle for de-

(Continued on Page 16)

Ceylon Plays Star Role

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

APRIL, 10.

It has been a fateful week in Indian history. After nearly a century of "Pax Britannica" India awoke last Monday to the thud of Japanese bombs. A new era in Indian annals had begun. Monday April 6, 1942 will be remembered in history as an important dividing date.

The baptism of fire which this country received at Vizagapatam and Cocanada came as a surprise only in the sense that the Jap High Command chose those two particular targets for the release of their deadly loads. Otherwise these attacks have been long expected and even actively anticipated for some days now.

It was widely believed, however, that the unenviable distinction of being the first to receive the bombs—and with luck get a few enemy bombers down!—would fall to the lot of Calcutta or Madras. Vizag. and Cocanada are small fry, though the former houses Scindia's shipbuilding yard and the latter is associated with an important session of the Indian National Congress as also (only last year) of the All-India Women's Conference.

It may be that after the severe mauling that the Japanese marauders got at Colombo last Sunday morning, they decided to play for safety. At the same time for sheer "amour propre" they had to give a repeat performance somewhere. Calcutta and Madras would probably prove as hot stuff as Colombo, if not more. So Vizag. and Cocanada were selected for a tentative debut of the Tojo Blitzkrieg on Indian soil. It is hard luck for the unfortunate residents of those two towns, which is not compensated even by the world-fame they have attained overnight.

Right In Range

It would be as well, however, to rub it in here that India is now right in the firing line or to put it more appropriately right within the bombing range. There are no fronts in this war—we are all at the front all the time whether in our homes, offices or factories, or in between. It would do us good to realise that the Bay of Bengal is no longer a private swimming pool in the British backyard and that the Japs bid fair to turn it into a Nipponese Lake.

The entire eastern coast of India is now exposed to danger. One does not know the exact strength of the Japanese navy which is now operating in those waters but it is obvious that it is considerable. It is known, for example, that one, possibly two, aircraft carriers are prowling there and they must have a goodly escort of cruisers and destroyers. Singapore, Penang, Moulmein, Rangoon and Port Blair all provide excellent bases for the Jap navy and they are certainly not slow to take advantage of it.

Unless and until Britain regains her supremacy in the Bay of Bengal, the outlook for Madras, Orissa and Bengal not to talk of Ceylon is, indeed, grave. The happenings of last week give an added emphasis to the thesis that it is the command of the sea, established by Tokyo at the very outset of the war, which is mainly responsible for the continued allied reverses. The Japanese soldiers are extremely resourceful; the Japanese airmen are daring; but it is the Japanese sailors who have transported and protected both the former. The Jap aircraft carriers have done in the Pacific what the German Panzers achieved in France—giving a knock-out blow to its opponents.

The Worst News

They provide the floating and flying danger-signal both to Ceylon and India. Japan is known to have an exceptionally large number of aircraft carriers—more, indeed, than either the U.S.A. or Britain has. Thirteen are already in service ranging in size from 11,500 up to 33,000 tons, with two more launched but not completed. At least three of these are sea plane carriers and Admiral Yamamato is said to have requisitioned six cargo vessels to be converted into auxiliary seaplane carriers.

Japan thus disposes formidable strength in this particular arm and the Allies have yet to find an antidote for this. Its need particularly in the Indian Ocean is extremely pressing at this moment. Otherwise they will go on roaming and bombing at their sweet will. That is why, to my mind, the worst news of the last week is not the attack on Colombo or Vizag. or Cocanada but the sinking of two British cruisers and an aircraft carrier by air action in the Bay of Bengal. Details about this heavy loss are clouded in secrecy but the reverse will have serious repercussions in the immediate future.

The only reply to the Japanese aircraft carriers seems to be the American Flying Fortresses. Their presence in India is the only cheerful feature of an otherwise gloomy picture. They have already inflicted some damage on a Japanese naval unit in the Andamans. We must have many more of those fortresses and that, too, quickly if the threat to India and Ceylon is to be met successfully. It does not seem possible that either the United States or Britain can spare and risk any more aircraft carriers all the way into the Bay of Ben- and and the loss of "Hermes", 'Dorsetshire' and the 'Cornwall' show the dangers inherent in the lack of an air umbre'la even to heavy units of the fleet. Nor is the Eastern Coast of India over-abundantly supplied either with good ports or aerodromes.

Jap Eyes On Ceylon

From the large number of enemy fighters which visited Colombo last Sunday, it is evident that what the Japs wanted was a full-scale blitzkrieg. It was to be a second edition of Pearl Harbour and they had not bargained for the reception they actually received. All the more credit to Ceylon and its Commander-in-Chief, who seems to have worked miracles within the brief space of four months. It is prudent nevertheless not to take too optimistic a view of the future—if, that is, the Japs really covet Ceylon.

Do they? Strategists have been asking this very question ever since Finis was written to the fighting in the South Pacific. Lanka is a tiny pendant of India with which it was probably connected in ages gone by. But today it is no longer merely a picturesque pendant. It serves as a protecting screen of India, as a vital strategic outpost of this country. It serves as a guardian of our Western seaboard and indeed, as a sentinel of the southern entrance to the Arabian Sea. It is playing a key-role in the Indian Ocean.

No wonder, then, that the leap-frogging Japs have their eyes on Ceylon and that they should send scores of planes to 'Coventry' Colombo. If they can reduce Ceylon, their supremacy of the Bay of Bengal will be absolute and unchallenged while they can force an entrance into the Arabian Sea and imperil the Indo-British life-line either through Suez or 'via' the Cape of Good Hope. They might have their eyes also on the obscure Maldive Islands and even on distant Madagascar. It is a huge strategic sweep.

A Propaganda Victory

Evergreen Ceylon is an eyeful in times of peace and it is likely to prove so even in times of war. As long as Ceylon stands, we in Bombay and other west coast places are comparatively immune from any heavy attack. The island has only two harbours. Colombo and Trincomalee and both have been attacked and have proved themselves tough defenders. It is highly essential not only for India but also for all the Allies to hold Ceylon at all cost. And there are good prospects that it will be held provided it is strongly reinforced. The cry is again for Flying Fortresses. They alone can keep an invasion fleet at bay.

Both in Burma and New Guinea there was subdued activity last week, the Japs getting the better of the situation in the former and the Allies in the latter theatre. The Japs, however, have scored a great propaganda victory in the Philippines where the epic resistance of the American-Filipino troops has reached its inevitable end. I say propaganda victory advisedly for the gallant defenders have taken a heavy toll of the Jap army and air force and that was all they were expected to do. The conclusion of the unequal fight in the Philippines was never in doubt and there need be no regrets in the surrender of the Bataan Peninsula by General Wainwright.

Focal Points

Things have begun to hum in Europe, too, and the Nazis have officially declared the end of the winter phase, though they are careful to point out that the spring offensive is yet to begin. They call the present an intermediary stage, though the Russians are still continuing their good work of the last four months and have in fact capped it by smashing their way into White Russia.

The long-heralded offensive seems to have already begun, however, in the Mediterranean, where Malta is receiving the full fury of the Luftwaffe and breaking all records of bomb attacks. The determination with which the air offensive is launched indicates that Hitler wants to make another Crete out of it. Rommel, too, is showing signs of activity in Libya and it looks as if Hitler will strike simultaneously at Russia and the British positions in the Middle and Near East. Moscow, Caucasus and Suez seem to be the focal points of the Nazi spring plans.

Triumph For Lalita Pawar

"Kirti" Released At Lamington Talkies

The eternal love triangle has always formed a theme of motion pictures and we have already seen several variations of it on the screen before. , / strikingly different [illegible], all other triangles, is Venus Pictures' maiden offering "Kirti" released through New India Film Corporation, at Minerva where it had a grand premiere yesterday.

Coming from the pen of Mr. M. G. Rangnekar, the story first relates in very humorous episodes the experiences of a rural girl who comes to the city for the first time and then depicts the staggering drama that arises out of the rural girl's marriage to a middle-aged man who turns out to be none else than the father of the youth with whom she falls in love after coming to city. And this strangest triangle leads to complications in which sacrifice, duty, devotion and love—the sublimest of human emotions play a deciding role as a result of which we see how a woman overcomes her passion, and two men steer clear of the sea of emotional turmoil bravely and face life smilingly without losing their heart.

Such a story affords Lalita Pawar a great opportunity to disport her versatile talent. First we see her as a rustic girl attracted by the glamour of city life; naturally in the earlier scenes she presents a perfect picture of healthy and pleasant village girl enjoying life to the full. Then love plays havoc with her and she is entrapped in the vilest trick of destiny. Smile fades from her face as life becomes too serious and complicated demanding from her great sacrifices and struggle. And in these scenes Lalita Pawar rises to emotional heights that one can expect only from her. A great character, Lalita Pawar has brought it to flaming life with all her mastery and proved herself once again to be a great actress. She gets admirable support from Jairaj and Jagdish as son and father respectively. Sunalini Devi, Urmila, Sushil Kumar shine in supporting cast. Brilliantly directed by Gunjal, spicy dialogue and scintillating music are the other highlights of Venus pictures Maiden production which one can recommend as 'must-be-seen' picture.

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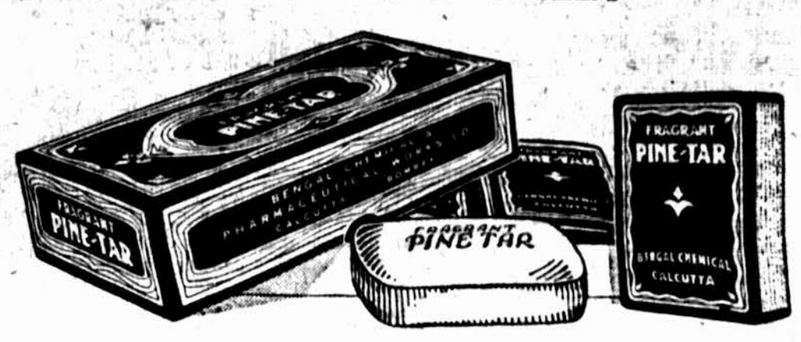

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A.I.C.C. TO MEET IN ALLAHABAD

But Mahatma Not To Attend Sessions

'Statesman's' Charge Against Delhi And Whitehall

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Congress Working Committee which concluded one of its longest sessions to-day, decided to call a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad on April 29 and 30.

The Working Committee is to meet there on April 28.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S LACONIC REPLY

WARDHAGANJ, April 11.

"Ask the Congress President" was the laconic reply of Mahatma Gandhi, when asked by the "United Press" for his reaction to the Congress refusal to accept the British War Cabinet's proposals.

"No" was the prompt reply, when the Mahatma was asked whether he would meet the A.I.C.C. meeting in Allahabad.

Mahatmaji, declaring open "Swaraj Bhandar" at Gopuri, this evening, observed: "Swaraj can only be obtained through the Constructive Programme and not by violence or any discussions at Delhi."

'Swaraj Bhandar" opened by Gandhiji is conducted by the Gram Seva Mandal, and has started a novel currency system and coupons are given in exchange for yarn. These coupons may be exchanged at any shop or institution conducted by the Gram Seva Mandal at Nalwadi and Wardha for articles such as cloth, grain, etc. —United Press.

'STATESMAN' WANTS CLEAN SWEEP OF DIE-HARDS

CALCUTTA April 11.

"Not a failure", writes the 'Statesman' commenting on the rejection by the Congress Working Committee and the Muslim League Working Committee of the British War Cabinet's proposals.

Setting forth that the blame lies with the India Office and the official section of the Government of India, the paper states: "It would be easy to blame the Congress and the other parties for the failure to reach a working agreement on the basis of the War Cabinet's proposals. At a time when every day is important the Congress seemed incapable of quick decisions, and led many to think that its long association with pacifism had made it doubtful of its capacity to produce the necessary enthusiasm for Defence and deliver the goods in war, but the only blame really worth apportioning is where it can be remedied and where lies the root of the present temporary failure.

The paper points out that the constitutional procedure proposed has produced an outburst of acrimony and been rejected for opposite reasons by Congress, League and Mahasabha. It has not caused the breakdown. The breakdown is over the interim proposals.

DIE-HARDS MUST GO

Concluding the paper states: "So long as the India Office and the Government of India draft the proposals no emissary can succeed, and no effective effort will be made to cope with the hourly increasing danger to this country.

"A clean sweep of personalities is needed. It is no use trying to carry on with the men who have wielded authority in the past. They did well according to their lights. But their lights are dim. Sir Stafford Cripps has been made a dupe, but the scheme will overreach itself.

"The hot weather is upon us. It is folly so colossal as to be even too subiime to suggest that a foreign Government running a war on cumbrous British methods without the active sympathy of the people can check the infiltrating ants. We regret greatly the announcement of Sir Stafford's immediate departure. If the die-hard object is that he should return discredited, that will not be achieved. Events can only bring d'scredit on the reactionaries."

MILITARY EXPERT OR EXPERT POLITICIAN?

NEW DELHI, April 10.

Referring to his interview with Gen. Wavell, Maulana A. K. Azad at a Press Conference said:

"In the course of our talks, Sir Stafford Cripps had repeatedly emphasised the technical difficulties in the way of transferring Defence to an Indian Member. He had suggested that we should meet Gen. Wavell, because he could explain the technical side of the question much better.

But curiously enough, throughout our interview with the Commander-in-Chief, at which other military officers were present, not a word was spoken about any technical difficulty. The entire discussion proceeded on political lines.

It did not strike me for a moment that we were interviewing military experts but expert politicians.

"PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR GANDHIJI?

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, April 11.

That the Congress rejection of British proposals is another personal triumph of Mahatma Gandhi is evident from a personal communication from him to a prominent Congressman of Lahore.

In view of the well-known differences between Mahatmaji and leading members of the Working Committee on the question of war policy, the Congress leader obtained statements of leading members of the Working Committee on the issue of the advisability of war policy and conveyed them to Mahatmaji.

In reply to this letter, Mahatmaji is stated to have said that he had these differences in mind when he addressed the Working Committee at Delhi. The letter seems to have moved Gandhiji to emphasise his stand.

RAJENDRA PRASAD LEAVES DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Babu Rajendra Prasad Member Congress Working Committee, is leaving Delhi tonight and after spending a few hours at Benares tomorrow afternoon reaches Patna on Monday.—A. P.

BULGARIAN GOVT. RESIGNS

BERLIN, April 11.

A despatch from Sofia says that the Bulgarian Government has resigned.—Reuter.

Victims Of Enemy Action

Batches For Ratnagiri And Bombay

RATNAGIRI, April 11.

Five of a crew, one European and four Indians, picked up from a torpedoed vessel were admitted yesterday into the Ratnagiri Civil Hospital for treatment. They were landed here by a ferry steamer that took away some thirty more of the batch to Bombay.

The Ratnagiri District Red Cross Society is working for the comforts of inpatients.—A. P.

Precautions On Orissa Coast

CUTTACK, April 11.

It is understood that the local authorities of the coastal areas of the Province of Orissa have notified that all vehicles, bicycles, motor-cars, buses, rikshaws, ferry, etc. and other transport vehicles within a radius of twenty miles of the sea coast should either be removed from these areas within twenty-four hours, or deposited with the Police authorities.

It is said that this action is taken as a precautionery measure, and may not be construed as meaning that invasion is an immediate possibility.

It may be stated in this connection that the local Government already empowered the Sub-Divisional Magistrates to requisition useful transport vehicles whenever necessary. The present order is made with a view not to keep any transport facilities for the enemy in case of an invasion. —United Press.

BENGAL GOVERNOR IN DELHI

H. E. the Governor of Bengal has arived at the Viceroy's House.

Fazlul Huq In Lahore

LAHORE, April 11.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, arrived in Lahore to-day. He told pressmen that his visit was of a purely private nature.—A. P.

Searches And Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Special Branch Police searched this morning the office of the "Jayasree", a vernacular monthly magazine for women, and arrested Mrs. Leela Roy, a prominent "Forward Bloc" leader, and two others under the Defence of India Rules. Mrs. Roy was the editor of the "Forward Bloc" (now defunct).

Mr. Kiran Chandra Mitter, an Advocate and Congress worker and Mr. Manimoy Majumdar, a 'Forward Bloc' worker were also arrested from the same place to-day.

Urges Improvement In Co-ordination Between Army, Navy And Air Force

LONDON, April 11.

British naval losses in the Bay of Bengal have greatly increased public anxiety regarding the direction of naval strategy, according to the press, and a number of editorials declare that a change in strategy is urgently needed.

The "Times" says that the conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in the co-ordination of the three fighting services has steadily gained ground. Lack of air support has accounted for a succession of naval and military disasters.

Losses of this week, "The Times" continues, raise the question whether the repeated lessons on the vital role of the air arm in relation to sea power were fully applied on the spot.

"The Times" urges the creation of a combined general staff to tender authoritative professional advice to the Defence Minister and the War Cabinet.

Japanese Land In Cebu

Intensive Air Attacks On Corregidor

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The War Department "Communique" issued here to-day says: "PHILIPPINE THEATRE: Despite fierce resistance by a small American and Philippine force the enemy was able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu on April 10. The Japanese force now disembarking on that island is estimated at 12,000. The landing is being supported by dive-bombers and heavy fire from hostile naval vessels. Tank units are being landed by the Japanese. The defenders continue to resist stubbornly and the invaders have been unable to advance inland for more than a few miles at any point. Enemy casualties have been heavy.

Corregidor and Fort Hughes in Manila Bay were subjected to intensive air attacks in the past 24 hours. However our casualties were few and the damage inflicted was slight. Our fortified islands were under intermittent fire from enemy artillery on Bataan and on the south shore of the Bay. There is no communication between our troops on Bataan and those in Corregidor.

Nothing to report from other areas"

TWO MERCHANTSHIPS TORPEDOED

Two medium-sized United States merchant vessels have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast, the Navy Department announced to-day.

U. S. SUBMARINE LOST

The Navy Department announces the loss of the United States submarine "Perch."

Jap General Killed

LONDON, April 11.

General Senosuke Sonoda, Commander of the Japanese troops which occupied Limay and other points in the southern part of the Bataan Peninsula was killed in action, announces the German Radio quoting a Tokio report.—Reuter.

MOST OF 3,500 NAVY MEN EVACUATED FROM BATAAN.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Navy Department states General Wainwright, had ordered the destruction of the United States submarine Tender Canopus', the mine-sweeper 'Bittern', the Tug-Apa and Dewey dry dock before the fall of Bataan.

Most of the estimated 3,500 marines and blue jackets in Bataan are presumably evacuated to Corregidor according to the Navy Department.—Reuter.

Japanese Forces Engaged

LONDON, April 11.

To-day's communique from New Delhi indicates that the Japanese forces have been engaged by British light reconnaissance troops fifteen miles north of Thayetmyo, between Prome and the Yenangyung oilfields.—Reuter.

Japanese Aircraft Intercepted: 7 Shot Down

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Japanese aircraft made a second raid yesterday on a northern airfield, but were intercepted by the R.A.F. and the A.V.G. says a Burma communique. Seven Japanese planes were shot down.

On the Chinese front there was Japanese artillery firing yesterday, but no definite infantry activity. Japanese planes made frequent bombing raids.—A. P.

R. A. A. F. Raid Koepang

CANBERRA: A communique says: "The R. A. A. F. made another attack on Koepang in Timor. In yesterday's Japanese raid on Port Moresby it is reported that one Japanese bomber and one fighter were shot down during the attack."

The last Dutch warship to leave Sourabaya has now arrived safely at an Ausrtalian port.

CONGRESS REJECTS BRITISH OFFER

Without Defence Control Indian Responsibility Would Be A Farce

PRESENT GOVT. INCAPABLE OF SHOULDERING BURDEN OF COUNTRY'S DEFENCE

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Congress Working Committee's main resolution published to-day says that the Committee are unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet, and declares that to take away Defence from the sphere of (Indian) responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and nullity and make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and Independent Government during the pendency of the war.

The Congress Working Committee would repeat that the essential fundamental pre-requisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom.

What is most wanted is enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be hoped without the fullest trust in them and devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence.

It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

It is manifest that the present Government of India and its provincial agencies are lacking in competence and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence.

It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily but that can only be done by freedom and full responsibility being passed on them.-

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE

Following is the text of correspondence between Sir Stafford Cripps and Maulana Azad:—

(Letter dated 30th March 1942, from Sir Stafford Cripps;)

"My dear Maulana Sahib, I had the opportunity of a short talk with H. E. the Viceroy last night, during which he discussed with me his views as to the implementation of Clause (E) of the Draft-Declaration.

It must be clearly understood that the final definition of the division of responsibilities between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India is as stated in Paragraph (E) of the Document. I propose to make the position as to this as clear as I can in my broadcast to-night.

The Viceroy would be prepared to consult with Indian leaders on this basis to see whether it were possible to designate an Indian to some office connected with the Government of India's defence responsibilities without in any way impinging upon the functions and duties of the Commander-in-Chief either in his capacity as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India or as the member of the Executive Council in charge of defence.

I give you this information as you put the question to me when last I had the pleasure of seeing you.

Meeting With C.-in-C. Suggested

(Letter dated 1st April 1942).

Dear Maulana Sahib, I understand from the "Hindu Press" that difficulties are still in the mind of Congress as to the question of the responsibility for the Defence of India.

I have done what I could to clarify this point but as I think it would be a tragedy if negotiations were to break down upon any misunderstanding of the position I should like to suggest that I should ask the Commander-in-Chief to meet yourself and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with myself in order that he may explain fully to you the technical difficulties of the situation and in order that you may make to him any suggestions you wish as to the division of responsibilities in this sphere of Government. Unfortunately, he is at the moment away at Calcutta but he is expected back on Saturday next at the latest and possibly earlier) if you consider this a helpful suggestion —as I hope you will—I will ask him the moment he returns whether he will be prepared to attend such a meeting, and I do not anticipate that there will be any difficulty about it.

I am sure you will realise that I do not want to be met with an 'impasse' if there is any reasonable way out."

Azad's Reply

(From Mr. A. K. Azad to Sir S. Cripps dated 1st April 1942).

Dear Sir Stafford, I have your letter of to-day's date, for which I thank you. If you so desire it, I shall gladly meet the Commander-in-Chief and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will, I hope be able to accompany me.

My committee have already arrived at a decision in regard to the proposals communicated by you to us. It was my intention to send this to you this evening, or possibly to take it over in person, in case you wished to discuss any point contained in it. This decision naturally covers other points also apart from defence. I hope to send it to you some time today. If you wish to meet me again in regard to this, I shall gladly meet you.

In your letter you refer to the "Hindu Press", I do not know what exactly you mean by this."

Apology For Reference To "Hindu Press"

Letter from Sir Cripps to Maulana Sahib dated 1-4-42.

"My Dear Maulana Sahib,—Thank you very much for your letter. I will make the arrangement for the meeting with the Commander-in-Chief the moment he returns.

As to the document you are sending over, I understand this expresses the views of the Congress Working Committee upon the proposals, but that it is not intended to be a definite and final statement as to the Congress attitude, in view of our meeting again.

I should be most grateful if you could come over and see me with regard to it to-morrow morning at 10 a. m.

I apologise for the reference to the "Hindu Press" I was referring to the 'Hindustan Times' amongst other papers."

Meeting With C.-in-C. Fixed

From Sir Stafford to Mr. Azad dated 3rd April, 1912.

"My Dear Maulana Sahib,—I have now been able to see His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and he will be very glad to meet you and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to discuss the position regarding Defence. Subject to your convenience, six o'clock to-morrow evening would suit General Wavell and if you can manage this, I suggest that you should come here at ten minutes to 6 p. m. and I will go up with you to the Commander-in-Chief's office.

If there are any specific points of detail about organisation which you wish to raise, I should be very much obliged if you could let me have a note of them to-night or first thing to-morrow morning so that the Commander-in-Chief can consider them before the meeting."

Defence Membership

(Letter from Sir Stafford to Mr. Azad dated 7th April, 1942).

"My Dear Maulana Sahib,—I have, as I promised when I last saw you, consulted His Majesty's Government as to what further step could be taken in order to meet the criticism of your Working Committee that under Clause (E) of the Draft Declaration, the Defence of India would not fall to be administered by a representative Indian. Although, as the Working Committee have fully understood, it is impossible to make any change in the existing constitution during the period of hostilities, His Majesty's Government are anxious to give representative Indians the maximum possible participation in the Government during that period, in accordance with the principle laid down in Clause (E) of the Draft Declaration.

I have explained to you the technical difficulties with regard to the position of the Commander-in-Chief and will not here reiterate them.

I have also pointed out that all those main aspects of the Defence of India which at present fall under the care of other members of the Executive (e.g. Civil Defence, Supply, Home Affairs, Communications etc., etc.) will, if the scheme is accepted, be administered by representative members in the New National Government.

His Majesty's Government are however anxious to do their utmost to meet the wishes of the Indian people, and to demonstrate their complete trust in the co-operative effort of the two peoples, British and Indian, which they hope may reinforce the defence of India.

They also appreciate the force of the arguments that have been put forward as to the necessities of an effective appeal to the Indian peoples for their own defence.

I am therefore authorised to propose to you as a way out of the present difficulties that

C.-in-C. As "War Member"

(a) The Commander-in-Chief should retain a seat in the Viceroy's Executive Council as "War Member" and should retain his full control over all the war activities of the armed forces in India, subject to the control of His Majesty's Government and the War Cabinet, upon which body a representative Indian should sit with equal powers in all matters relating to the Defence of India. Membership of the Pacific Council would likewise be offered to a representative Indian.

(b) An Indian representative member would be added to the Viceroy's Executive, who would take over those sections of the Department of Defence which can organisationally be separated immediately from the Commander-in-Chief's War Department and which are specified under head (1) of the "annexure'. In addition, this member would take over the defence co-ordination department which is at present directly under the Viceroy, and certain other important functions of the Government of India which are directly related to Defence and which do not fall under any of the other existing departments and which are specified under Head (II) of the 'annexure'.

His Majesty's Government very much hope—as I personally hope, that this arrangement will enable the Congress to come into the scheme so that if other important bodies of Indian opinion are also willing, it will be possible for His Excellency the Viceroy to embark forthwith upon the task of forming the new National Government in consultation with the leaders of the Indian opinion".

ANNEXURE

(1) Matters now dealt with in the Defence Department which would be transferred to a Defence Co-ordination Department (a) Public Relations. (b) Demobilization and Post-War reconstruction. (c) Petroleum Officer, whose functions are to calculate the requirements of, and make provision for, all the petroleum products required for the Army, Navy and Air Force, and for the Civil Departments including Storage and Distribution. (d) Indian representation on the Eastern Group Supply Council. (e) Amenities for, and welfare, of troops and their dependents including Indian Soldiers Boards. (f) All canteen organisations. (g) Certain non-technical educational institutions, e.g., Lawrence Schools, K. G. R. I. M. Schools and the Prince of Wales's Royal Military College. (h) Stationery, Printing and Forms for the army (i) Reception, accommodation and social arrangements for all foreign missions, representatives and offices.

(2) In addition, the Defence Co-ordination Department would take over many major questions bearing directly on Defence. Examples are: "Denial" policy: policy of evacuation from threatened areas: Signals co-ordination: Economic warfare.

(2) Formula for Defence communicated by Col. Johnson.

In amplification of the Clause (e) of the Draft Declaration, His Majesty's Government make the following proposition upon the subject matter of the Defence of India.

(a) The Defence Department shall be placed in charge of a representative Indian Member with the exception of functions to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief as War Member of the Executive Council.

(b) A War Department will be constituted which will take over such functions of the Defence Department as are not retained by the Defence Member. A list of all the retained functions has been agreed, to which will be added further important responsibilities including the matter now dealt with by the Defence Co-ordination Department and other vital matters related to the Defence of India.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S FORMULA FOR DEFENCE

E. (a) The Defence Department shall be placed in the charge of representative Indian Member, but certain functions relating to the conduct of the war will be exercised, for the duration of war, by the Commander-in-Chief, who will be in control of the war activities of the armed forces in India and who will be an extraordinary member of the National Cabinet for that purpose.

(b) A War Department will be constituted under the Commander-in-Chief. This department will take over such functions as are

(Continued from Page A)

AUTOCRACY OF VICEROY MUST GO

(Continued from Page 12)

to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chef. A list of such functions has been prepared and is attached.

(c) The Defence Member shall be in charge of all other matters relating to Defence, including those now dealt with by the Defence Co-ordination Department.

(4) SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS' FORMULA!

(a) The Defence Department shall be placed in the charge of a representative Indian member, but certain functions relating to the conduct of the war will be exercised, until the new constitution comes into operation, by the Commander-in-Chief, who will be in control of the war activities of the armed forces in India, and who will be a member of the Executive Council for that purpose.

(b) A War Department will be constituted under the Commander-in-Chief. This department will take over such functions as are to be exercised by the Commander-in-Chief. A list of such functions has been prepared and is attached.

(c) The Defence Member shall be in charge of all other matters relating to defence in the Defence Department and those now dealt with by the Defence Co-ordination Department in additoin to other important matters closely related to defence.

(d) In the event of any new functions falling to be discharged in relation to defence or any dispute arising as to the allocation of any old functions it shall be decided by His Majesty's Government.

RESPONSIBILITY OF WAR DEPT.

The War Department for which the Commander-in-Chief will be member, will be responsible for the Governmental relations of G. H. Q., N. H. Q. and A. H. Q. which include;

(1) Examining and sanctioning all proposals emanating from G. H. Q., N. H. Q. and A. H. Q.

(2.) Representing the policy of Government on all questions connected with the war which originate in or concern G. H. Q., N. H. Q. or A. H. Q.

(3). Acting as the channel of communication between the Government of India and H. M. G. on all such questions.

(4). Acting as 'liaison' between these headquarters and the other departments of Government, and Provincial Governments.

CONGRESS REPLY

(Letter from M. Azad to Sir Cripps dated April 10-4-42.)

Dear Sir Stafford,—On April 2 I sent you the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress containing their views on the tentative proposals put forward by you on behalf of the British Government. In this resolution, we expressed our dissent from several important and far-reaching proposals for the future. Further consideration of these proposals has only strengthened us in our conviction in regard to them, and we should like to repeat that we cannot accept them as suggested. The Working Committee's resolution gives expression to our conclusions relating to them which we reached after the most earnest consideration.

That resolution, however, emphasized the gravity of the present situation and stated that the ultimate decision that we might take would be governed by the changes made in the present. The over-riding problem before all of us, and more especially before all Indians, is the Defence of the country from aggression and invasion, the future, important as it is will depend on what happens in the next few months and years. We were therefore prepared to do without any assurances for this uncertain future, hoping that through our sacrifices in the defence of our country, we would lay the solid and enduring foundations for a free and independent India. We concentrated, therefore on the present.

"VAGUE AND INCOMPLETE"

Your original proposals in regard to the present, as contained in Clause (e) of the proposed Declaration, were vague and incomplete, except in so far as it was made clear that "His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the full responsibility for the Defence of India." These proposals, in effect, asked for participation in the tasks of to-day with a view to ensure "the future freedom of India". Freedom was for an uncertain future, not for the present: and no indication was given in Clause (E) of what arrangements or governmental and other changes would be made in the present. When this vagueness was pointed out, you said that this was deliberate, so as to give you freedom to determine these changes in consultation with others. In our talks you gave us to understand that you envisaged a National Government which would deal with all matters except Defence.

NATIONAL GOVT.'S FUNCTIONS

Defence at any time, and more particularly in war time, is of essential importance and without it, a National Government functions in a very limited field. Apart from this consideration, it was obvious that the whole purpose of your proposals and our talks centred round the urgency of the problems created by the threat of the invasion of India. The chief functions of a National Government must necessarilly be to organize Defence both intensively and on the widest popular basis and to create a mass psychology of resistance to an invader. Only a National Government could do that, and only a Government on whom this responsibility was laid. Popular resistance must have a National background, and both the soldier and the civilian must feel that they are fighting for their country's freedom under National leadership.

DEFENCE MINISTER V. C.-IN-C.

We pointed this out to you. The question became one not of just satisfying our National aspirations but of effective prosecution of the war and fighting to the last any invader who set foot on the soil of India. On general principles, a National Government would control through a Defence Minister, and the Commander-in-Chief would control the armed forces and would have full latitude in the carrying out of operations connected with the war. An Indian National Government should have normally functioned in this way. We made it clear that the Commander-in-Chief in India would have control of the armed forces and the conduct of operations and other matters connected therewith.

UNANIMITY OF INDIAN OPINION

With a view to arriving at a settlement, we were prepared to accept certain limitations on the normal powers of the Defence Minister. We had no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military organization or arrangements. We accepted also that the higher strategy of the war should be controlled by the War Cabinet in London which would have an Indian member. The immediate object before us was to make the Defence of India more effective, to strengthen it, to broadbase it on the popular will, and to reduce all red tape, delay and inefficiency from it. There was no question of our interfering with the technical and operational sides. One thing, of course, was of paramount importance to us; India's safety and defence. Subject to this primary consideration, there was no reason why there should be any difficulty in finding a way out of the present 'impasse' in accordance with the unanimous desire of the Indian people, for in this matter there are no differences amongst us.

"MISUNDERSTOOD"

The emphasis on Defence led you to reconsider the matter and you wrote to me on the 7th April suggesting a formula for defence.

In this letter you said: "As the Working Committee have fully understood, it is impossible to make any change in the existing constitution during the period of hostilities." The Working Committee's attitude in the matter has been completely misunderstood and I should like to clear this up, although we are not immediately concerned with it. The Committee do not think that there is any inherent difficulty in the way of constitutional changes during the war. Every thing that helps in the war not only can be but must be done, and done with speed. That is the only way to carry on to win a war. No complicated enactments are necessary. A recognition of India's freedom and right to self-determination could easily be made, if it was so wished, together with certain other consequential but important changes. The rest can be left to future arrangements and adjustments. I might remind you that the British Prime Minister actually proposed a union of France and England on the eve of the fall of France. No greater or more fundamental change could be imagined, and this was suggested at a period of grave crisis and peril. War accelerates change. It does not fit in with static conceptions.

The formula for defence that you sent us was considered by us together with its annexure, which gave a list of subjects or Departments, which were to be transferred to the Defence Department. This list was a revealing one, as it proved that the Defence Minister would deal with relatively unimportant matters. We were unable to accept this and we informed you accordingly.

NEW FORMULA

Subsequently, a new formula for Defence was suggested to us, but without any list of subjects. This formula seemed to us to be based on a more healthy approach and we suggested certain changes, pointing out that our ultimate decision would necessarily depend on the allocation of subjects. A revised formula was then sent back to us together with an indication of the functions of the War Department. This was so widely and comprehensively framed that it was difficult for us to know what the actual allocation of subjects and Departments, as between the Defence Department and the War Department, would be.

A request was made on our behalf that illustrative lists of these subjects might be supplied to enable us to consider the matter. No such lists were supplied to us.

In the interview we had with you yesterday, we discussed the new formula and expressed our view-point in regard to it. I need not repeat what I said then. The working of the formula is after all a minor matter and we would not allow that to come in our way unless some important principle is at stake. But behind that wording lay certain ideas and we were surprised to find that during the past few days we had been proceeding on wrong assumptions.

NO CHANGE BETWEEN OLD AND NEW

When we asked you for illustrative lists of subjects for the two Departments, you referred us to the old list for the Defence Department, which you had previously sent us and which we had been unable to accept. You added that certain residuary subjects might be added to this but, in effect, there was not likely to be any such subject as the allocation was complete.

Thus, you said, that substantially there was no change between the old list and any new one that might be prepared.

If this was so, and we were to go back ultimately to the place we started from, then what was the purpose of our searching for new formulae? A new set of words meaning the same thing made no difference.

In the course of our talks many other matters were also cleared up unfortunately to our disadvantage. You had referred both privately and in the course of public statements to a National Government and a "Cabinet" consisting of "Ministers". These words have a certain significance and we had imagined that the new Government would function with full powers as a Cabinet, with the Viceroy acting as a constitutional head. But the new picture that you placed before us was really not very different from the old, the difference being one of degree and not of kind. The new Government could neither be called, except vaguely and inaccurately, nor could it function as a National Government. It would just be the Viceroy and his Executive Council with the Viceroy having all his old powers.

We did not ask for any legal changes, but we did ask for definite assurances and conventions which would indicate that the new Government would function as a Free Government the members of which act as members of the Cabinet in a constitutional Government. In regard to the conduct of the war and connected activities the Commander-in-Chief would have freedom, and he would also act as War Minister.

We were informed that nothing can be said at this stage, even vaguely and generally,, about the conventions that should govern the new Government and the Viceroy. This was a matter in the Viceroy's sole discretion and, at a later stage, it could be discussed directly with the Viceroy. Ultimately there was always the possibility of the members of the Executive Council resigning or threatening to resign, if they disagreed with the Viceroy.

That sanction or remedy is of course always open, but it is curious that we should base our approach to a new Government on the probability of conflict and resignation at the very outset.

OLD PICTURE AGAIN

The picture, therefore, placed before us is not essentially different from the old one. The whole object which we, and I believe, you, have in view—that is to create a new psychological approach to the people, to make them feel that their own National Government had come, that they were defending their newly-won freedom—would be completely frustrated when they saw this old picture again, with even the old labels on.

The continuation of the India Office, which has been a symbol of evil to us, would confirm this picture. It has almost been taken for granted for some time past that the India Office would soon disappear as it was an anachronism. But now we are told that evep this undesirable relic of a past age is going to continue.

The picture of the Government, which was so like the old in all essential features, is such that we cannot fit into it. Normally, we would have had little difficulty in disposing of this matter for it is so far removed from all that we have striven for, but in the circumstances of to-day we were prepared to give full consideration to every proposal, which might lead to an effective organisation of the Defence of India. The peril that faces India affects us more than it can possibly affect any foreigner, and we are anxious and eager to do our utmost to face it and overcome it. But we cannot undertake responsibilities when we are not given the freedom and power to shoulder them effectively and when an old environment continues, which hampers the national effort.

While we cannot accept the pro-

(Continued on Page D)

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DAILY: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P.M.
SAT., SUN. HOL. 1 P.M.

JOIN THE CROWDS AT
MINERVA

—BOOKING WITH—
NEW INDIA FILM CORPORATION NOVELTY TALKIES, GRANT RD., BOMBAY.

THEY SAY—IT'S A GRAND, GLORIOUS FUN!
NEW HUNS' HAPPY HIT

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)

2ND JOYOUS WEEK
To-day: 1, 3-30, 6-15 9 P.M.

Join the Crowds at
CENTRAL

A CLASSICAL FILM AND A CLASSICAL PERFORMANCE

- ROMANCE
- DRAMA
- SONG

Starring NALINI JAYWANT

In

Nirdosh

Director:
V. C. DESAI

SWASTIK

Three shows: 3, 6 & 9 p.m.
(Hindi only).

2nd WEEK

★ SPRING TIME ROMANCE OF A FLOWER-GIRL, Flowing with Suspense, Songs, and Comedy!

SUNRISE Pictures' Spicy—Comedy!

'MALAN'

Starring:
SHANTA HUBLIKAR,
Balwant Singh, Jagdish,
Ratan Bai, Kalyani,
Mirza Musharaf, etc.

Story: DAVE

Direction: VYAS

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun. 1 P. M.

14th WEEK

FIRM WAS HIS CONVICTION TO SERVE AILING HUMANITY!

DOCTOR

NEW THEATRES' HUMAN DOCUMENT!

SPECIAL ZENANA Shows on Tues. & Thursday at 1 P.M.

AT NEW
West End

Daily: 3-30, 6-15 & 9 P.M.
Sat., Sun. at 1 P.M.

9TH WEEK

IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. 1-30 Sat., Sun. & Holidays
MURLI MOVIETONE'S
Family Entertainment

PYAS

SNEHAPRABHA & ISHWARLAL

SPLENDID Emotionally!
FLAWLESS Technically!

AMAR PICTURES' MAIDEN FILM

KHILAUNA

Starring:
SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA & JAIRAJ

Director
SARVOTTAM BADAMI

4th SUCCESSFUL WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Mat. 12-45 p.m. on Sunday

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 24, 1361
Parsi: Avan 10, 1311
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m. Sunset: 6-54 p.m.
Hightide: 9-58, 22-22. Lowtide: 4-01, 16-02.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You'll Never Get Rich", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep 'em Flying", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ali Baba", 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1-30
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 11 a.m.
METRO—"One Foot in Heaven", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Malan", 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m
CAPITOL—"Captain Caution", 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap", 2-30, 5-45, & 8-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day morning at 11-15
EDWARD—"Qaidi", 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi", 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m
AURORA—"Sikandar", 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
PALACE—"Blossoms in the Dust", 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
MINERVA—"Kirti", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"Kis-ki-Bibi", 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar", 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 12 noon
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 12-45
IMPERIAL—"Pyas", 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Musafir", 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Bhagawadgeeta" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umesh Chandraji, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road.

DANCE RECITAL AT ASTIK SAMAJ: In aid of the Kathakali Art Centre there will be a dance recital to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 p.m. at the Astik Samaj Hall, Matunga (G.I.P. by Jayshankar and party.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION: The Bombay Homoeopathic Association will celebrate the 187th birthday anniversary of Hahnemann at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), at the Association's premises No. 311, Tardeo Road, Nana Chowk.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH: The annual general meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh adjourned for want of quorum from 17th March, 1942 will be held, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

BANDRA PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: The prize distribution of Archbishop Kindergarten and P. T. College will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at St. Andrew's School Hall, Bandra. The Most Rev. Dr. Thomas Roberts will preside.

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY: The Chief Justice of Bombay will preside at a public meeting to be held near the B. D. D. Chawls, Worli, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to explain the objects and work of the Bombay Legal Aid Society.

LATE DR. A. B. DHRUVA: A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. on the Vanita Vishram Grounds, Sandhurst Road, to mourn death of Dr. Anandshanker B. Dhruva, ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University. Shri K. M. Munshi will preside.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Mr. K. G. Halsigi will speak publicly on Air Raid Precautions at the Bai Kabibai High School Holi Chakla Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. V. G. Rao, will preside.

ARYAN MAHASABHA: There will be a large open and public meeting, at Chowpati sands which will be addressed by Shriman Pandit Brahmanandji Mukhya Adhisthata Aryan Mahasabha to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of this centre, the following programme will be held at the premises of the Centre.
Sri Bharatanandaji will discourse on Dharidra-Narayana Bhakthi, to-day (Sunday), from 4-0 to 6-0 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: The monthly concert will be held at Laxmibaug New Bhatwadi, Sandhurst Road, Bombay to-day (Sunday). Vocal music by Miss Sita M. and classical dances (with full orchestra) by Miss Sundari Tonsekar. Time 3-30 p.m (S.T.).

BAND AT BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR GARDEN: Under the Directorship of Mr. M. A. Divecha the Aibless Orchestra Jazz Band will play a programme of Music at Bhandarwada Reservoir Garden to-day (Sunday) from 5-0 to 7-0 p.m. (S.T.).

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY: A concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. M. Hindlekar.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Yogendrananda and party will conduct bhajan on Shiva Nam Samkirtan to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

VOCAL MUSIC IN TEBUGU: On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, to-day's (Sunday's) programme will be at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, at Vahedina Mansion, Parel, Paibawadi. Master Satya Narayan disciple of Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari, will give vocal music in Telugu.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 88,52,358-5-2.
FOR INDIAN RED CROSS AND AMENITIES FOR TROOPS.
Rs. 250 The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club; Rs. 239 Through the Mamlatdar, Deogad, Ratnagiri District.
FOR THE R.A.F.
Rs. 239-11 Through the Mamlatdar, Deogad, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 100 Mr. E. Gawan Taylor (monthly).
FOR THE ST. DUNSTAN'S FUND.
Rs. 250 The Bombay Presidency Kennel Club.
Grand total on Saturday (including sums less than Rs. 100, Rs. 88,53,929-2-8.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Rajaratna V. D. Satghare, in the hall of 'Ananda Vihara,' to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on 'Reign of Gods.'

SAFETY FROM WAR DANGER: A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at Malad in Shree Ram Mandir's Compound, under the auspices of Malad Swayamsewak Samiti, Sardar Preethising the founder of "Ahinsa Vyayam Sangh" will deliver a lecture on the subject "How to be safe from the war danger

HINDI SAHITYA VISHARAD CLASS: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—For those who are 'Kovid' (Wardha) or 'Visharad' (Madras), an advanced class in Hindi for the 'Madhyama' examination of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Prayag has been started. These are held on Sundays from 3-30 p.m. and on Fridays from 5-30 p.m., at the Aryan Education Society's School, near Opera House Tram Terminus.

B. S. T. COLLEGE OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: The first Re-union of the past students of the Bombay Secondary Training College will be held to-day (Sunday), at 1 p.m. when, after lunch, a farewell will be given to Mr. H. V. Hampton who recently retired from the Principalship of the Secondary Training College to take up his new post as a member of the Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission.

RATNAGIRI DISTRICT PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION: A general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Hind Vidyalaya Hall, Angre Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, (Aryan High School's Old Premises) to consider the constitution submitted by the provisional committee and to elect members to the Managing Committee. Those enrolled up to the meeting time can participate in the proceedings.

LATE MR. AMBALAL JANI: Under the auspices of Sanatan Vaidic Dhrmodhrani Sabha, and other religious Societies including Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held to condole the death of Mr. Ambalal Bulakhiram Jani, at Madhav Baug, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. when Rao Saheb Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar J. P. will preside, and Mr. Hiralal Motilal Mehta Solicitor, Ramniklal M. Mehta and others will speak.

BHAKTI-MIMAMNSA: Under the auspices of Sheth Matubhai Karsanbhai Solicitor Adhyatmik Sanskrit Vidyalaya a public meeting will be held in the premises of Brahmnivas, at Vile Parle (West) to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. Pandit Shriman Shridhar Sharma of Pushkar will preside and Pandit Shriman Ramacharya of Jankpur will deliver lecture on 'Bhakti-mimamnsa'. Sadhu Mahatma of Himalaya Maunibava of Maithil Nagari will be present.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY FINAL: The Procter Ladies Hockey Club, the champions of Women's Hockey in Bombay, will meet the Bombay City Women's Hockey Club, in the Finals of the Hayes Cup Women's Hockey Tournament, which conducted annually by the Parel Sports Club, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Grounds, Parel. Before this there will be another match for the Hard-Lines Cup; the Bombay Greys will meet the Vincent Club at 4-30, on the same ground. Mr. Y. J. Meherally Mayor of Bombay, will preside and give away the trophies.

TAX ON ANIMALS AND VEHICLES

The City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, has been amended by the Governor of Bombay to make the tax on animals and vehicles payable in advance. Under Section 198 of the Act, the tax on vehicles and animals is payable quarterly in arrear, on the first day of April, July, October and January. Further, although in terms of Section 180, the tax is to be levied on vehicles and animals, the liability for payment of the tax is now a personal liability only. The Corporation has thus suffered serious loss in revenue.

The object of the Amendment is to curtail this loss by facilitating the collection of the tax by making the tax payable quarterly in advance instead of in arrear and by attaching ultimately liability to vehicles and animals on the analogy of the property taxes.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th April 1942, Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah was nominated as the Port Trust representative on the Governing Body of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" vice Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji resigned.

Consequent upon the Government of India's decision that during the War or until further orders no holiday will be observed in their Departments on H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday, the Trustees decided to take similar action in respect of the Port Trust Docks and Warehouses etc. and sanctioned, subject to the necessary sanction of Government draft amendments of the Docks and Warehouse Bylaws and the Docks Scale of Rates cancelling the 'Sovereign's Birthday" as one of the sanctioned holidays.

Certain proposals were approved for strengthening the Pilotage and Berthing Masters' cadres and the Bombay Port Trust Railway Line staff to cope with the increased traffic.

ARYAKANYA MAHAVIDYALAYA BARODA: The 30th anniversary and the fifth convocation ceremony of the Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, will take place from 25th April to 28th April, 1942. Admission of new girls will also take place at this time. All applications for admission should be sent to the Hon. Principal, Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya Baroda on printed forms supplied free.

NATIONAL AND P. V. B. WEEK

To-day's Programme

4 p.m. (S.T.): P.V.B. Procession Volunteers and others will assemble at the North End of Azad Maidan, Dhobi Talao.
4-30 p.m. (S.T.): Procession will start and will proceed to Chaupatty 'via' the following route.
Route: Kalbadevi, Road, Bomba Khana, Bhuleshwar, Kumbhar Tukda, C.P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road, Royal Opera House, Sandhurt Bridge, Hughese Road, French Road, and Chaupatty.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAUPATTY
6-30 p.m. (S.T.): Termination of the Procession in a Public Meeting at Chowpatty.
President: N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central.)
Speakers: Shri M. Y. Nurie, Shri Asoka Mehta, G.O.C., P.V.B.

AT MADANPURA

A meeting of the residents of Agripada and Madanpura will be held at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday at Milia Agripada, (near Willingdon Gardens), Madanpura. Mr. M. Y. Nurie will preside.

P.V.B. EXHIBITION AT JINNAH HALL

Due to the P.V.B. Procession this afternoon and Public Meeting thereafter, the Self-Protection Exhibition at the Jinnah Hall will remain closed today (Sunday). The Exhibition will, however, be kept open from tomorrow onward between the hours 5 and 8 until further notice.

A WARD C.C. & FORT STUDENTS' UNION: 7-30 a.m. Street Corner meetings at Colaba and Colabawadi. Evening procession.

F WARD PROGRAMME: 8 a.m. Cycle Procession from Kamgar Maidan; 9 a.m. P.V.B. Volunteers Rally 6 p.m. Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan.

G. WARD PROGRAMME: Cycle-procession 8-30 a.m. Spinning Competition at Dharavi Labour welfare centre. 11-30 a.m. 'Priti Bhojan' at Congress House: 8 p.m. Public meeting at Matunga Labour Camps.

RALLY OF SUBURBAN CIVIC DEFENCE VOLUNTEERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee there will be a rally of Volunteers, Patrols, Sahayyaks and others enrolled by the Congress Committees and other Civil Defence Organisations, in the Suburban District, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Bandra Municipal School grounds, Waterfield Rd., Bandra. Dr. M. D. D Gilder, will inspect the Volunteers.

After the rally there will be a public meeting of the citizens of the Suburban district at the same place when Dr. Gilder will preside and Shri. G.B. Kher, Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Shri. K. Natrajan, Shri. Jabir A Ali and others will speak on the "Present Situation", with special reference to civic defence There will also be demonstrations by the Congress and Ahinsak Vyayam Shala Volunteers of rescue work, fire fighting first-aid.

THE P.V.B. PROCESSION: By far the most important feature of the Week's celebration is the P.V.B. Procession today (Sunday). The P.V.B. Volunteers who will form the bulk of the Procession will assemble at the Dhobi Talao corner of the Azad Maidan at 4 p.m. Other Volunteers and the members of the public, desiring to march in the procession must also present themselves at 4 p.m. The procession will carry P.V.B. banners and placards specially made for the occasion. P.V.B. Volunteers must wear their arm-bands. There will be ambulances and self-defence equipment along with the procession. Citizens are requested to accord to this procession their whole-hearted co-operation.

The P.V.B. Procession will follow the following route: Kalbadevi Road, Bomba Khana Bhuleshwar Kumbhar Tukda, C.P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sandhurst Road, Royal Opera House and 'via' Sandhurst Bridge to Chowpatty.

The procession will start at 4-30 p.m. and terminate at Chowpatty Sands at 6-30 p.m. in the public meeting where the message of the P.V.B. will be given. Shri N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central), will preside and Shri M. Y. Nurie and Shri Ashoka Mehta the G.O.C., of the P.V.B., will address the meeting on the duties of the P.V.B. Volunteers.

"PRITI-BHOJAN"

One of the usual features of the National Week, a "Priti-bhojan" (cosmopolitan dinner) was held on Saturday evening at Congress House when a large gathering of all communities participated.

A.R.P. SION AREA: Mr. R. D. Khade, Dy. Divl. Warden will speak on importance of First Aid and filling up the casualty cards and registers, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. in the first aid post plot No. 17 West Dr. V. M. Vaidya will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the B.N.G. will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) after parade at the B.N.G. Office to discuss about the Emergency Committee.

GOVERNOR'S BROADCAST POSTPONED

BOMBAY, April 11.

The broadcast by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, announced for 8-30 p. m. on Sunday April 12, has been postponed.

It is probable that His Excellency will broadcast later in the week.—A. P.

Farewell To Prof. Pimenta

"Though I am leaving my birthplace with a heavy heart, I feel consoled that my work has been appreciated" said Prof J. V. Pimenta, who was President of the Thana Catholic Association since 1939, at a farewell function, on his shortly leaving Thana, held on Saturday, followed by a "standing supper."

Mr. A. C. Hendricks the newly elected President, in paying tributes to Prof. Pimenta observed, that Prof. Pimenta had spared no efforts in making the Association as useful to the community as it has now become and that in him Thana had lost a friend, philosopher and guide.

Rev. Fr. Wilfred Pereira, Mr. Eddie M. Alvares, the Hony General Secretary and Mr. T. E. Pereira an Ex-Secretary also joined in expressing their gratitude for all that Prof. Pimenta had done for the welfare of the Association.

A grand whist drive and social gathering was held in the Thana Town Hall at which people of the various communities participated

Anti-Aircraft Firing Practice

There will be anti-aircraft firing practice from the Bombay Harbour defences from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Tuesday, April 14, and probably again on Wednesday, April 15.

The public should not be alarmed by the firing.

ACTIVITIES OF MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY'S COMMITTEE

The activities of the Public Relations Committee of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, are summarized as under:—

During the month of March 1942 51 complaints were recorded at the Central and Divisional offices of the above Committee.

Enquiries were first made by Mr P. K. Savant, the Hon. Secretary or by other members of the Committee as to their being genuine and then action was taken. In all cases of insanitary conditions of buildings, the landlords concerned are written to remove the complaints The cases, in which the landlords are found obstinate, are referred to the Municipal Authorities for necessary action. In cases of Public Nuisance the Health Department and the Commissioner of Police are requested to take necessary action The Municipal Authorities are approached to see that the requirements of Municipal Chawls are attended to. As regards the complaints against Municipal Staff the Heads of the Departments concerned are requested to make enquiries and take necessary action.

In addition to the 7 divisional offices at the Ward Congress Committee offices, new centres are being opened to facilitate the recording of complaints. Centres are already opened at Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Lalbaug, Shivaji Hall, Haines Road Byculla, Love Lane, Mazagaon Sewree and Arthur Road, Tardeo. It is also proposed to open similar centres at convenient places.

ORGANISE INDIA'S HOME GUARDS: A public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m., at the Dhuru hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to inaugurate the formation of the 'G' Ward Bombay Emergency Defence Committee. Speeches will be made on the importance of the organisation of Home Guards in India.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Sleep: Shady Nook In Life's Sunlit Vale"—This will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Proud Of Indian Globe Trotters

GIVE THEM ROUSING RECEPTION, URGES B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in the press statement, write:—

On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, we heartily welcome back to Bombay the three Indian Globe cyclists—Messrs. Kharas, Gandhi and Shroff—who are expected to be received in Bombay on Sunday (April 19). These enterprising young Indians have covered a distance of 55,000 miles round the world, over a period of nine years. On their picturesque and eventful journey across the Continents, these young sportsmen have met and talked to personalities of great international repute. On their return to India, they were given a rousing reception by the citizens of Calcutta under the presidentship of the Mayor.

The City of Bombay has reason to be proud of these young cyclists, since these friends belong to Bombay and they started their enterprise from this City We earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to accord a befitting welcome to these home-coming young tourists on their arrival in Bombay.

Cripps Accuses Congress Of Dictatorship

(Continued from Page A)

posals you have made, we want to inform you that we are yet prepared to assume responsibility, provided a truly National Government is formed. We are prepared to put aside for the present all questions about the future, though, as we have indicated, we hold definite views about it. But in the present, the National Government must be Cabinet Government with full power and must not merely be a continuation of the Viceroy's Executive Council. In regard to defence we have already stated what, in our opinion, the position should be at present. We feel that such an arrangement is the very minimum that is essential for the functioning of a National Government and for making the popular appeal, which is urgently needed.

UNANIMOUS DEMAND OF INDIAN PEOPLE

We would point out to you that the suggestions we have put forward are not ours only but may be considered to be the unanimous demand of the Indian people. On these matters there is no difference of opinion among various groups and parties, and the difference is as between the Indian people as a whole and the British Government. Such differences as exist in India relate to constitutional changes in the future. We are agreeable to the postponement of this issue so that the largest possible measure of unity might be achieved in the present crisis for the defence of India. It would be a tragedy that even when there is this unanimity of opinion in India, the British Government should prevent a free National Government from functioning, and from serving the cause of India as well as the larger causes for which millions are suffering and dying to-day.

Yours, Sincerely,
A. K. AZAD.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps
3, Queen Victoria Road,
New Delhi.

CRIPPS' CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The following is the text of a reply sent by Sir Stafford Cripps to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in reply to his letter communicating the decision of the Congress Working Committee.

My dear Maulana Sahib, I was extremely sorry to receive from you your letter of April 10th expressing the rejection by Congress Working Committee of His Majesty's Government's draft declaration.

I will not deal with those points which are covered by the original resolution of your Committee which you sent me, as they were clearly not the reason for your decision.

Nor need I go into the question of the division of duties between the Defence Minister and the Commander-in-Chief as War Member with which you deal at length. This division allotted to the Defence Minister all functions outside those actually connected with the General Headquarters, Navy Headquarters and Air Headquarters which are under the Commander-in-Chief as head of the fighting forces in India.

FIELD OF RESPONSIBILITY

In addition to these functions in the narrow field of "Defence" it was suggested that all other portfolios relating to that subject such as:—

Home Department—Internal Order, Police, Refugees, etc.

Communications Department—Railways, Roads, Transport, etc.

Finance Department—All War Finance in India.

Supply Department—Supplies for all forces and munitions.

Information and Broadcasting Department—Propaganda, Publicity, etc.

Civil Defence Department—A. R. P. and all forms of civil defence.

Legislative Department—Regulations and Orders.

Labour Department—Man power.

Defence Department—Administration of Indian personnel, etc. should be put in the hands of representative Indians as members of the Executive Council.

Nothing further could have been done by way of giving responsibility for Defence Services to representative Indian Members without jeopardising the immediate defence of India under the Commander-in-Chief.

This defence is, as you know, a paramount duty and responsibility of His Majesty's Government, while unity of command is essential in the interests of the allied help to India.

SUBSTANCE OF REFUSAL

The real substance of your refusal to take part in a National Government is that the form of Government suggested is not such as would enable you to rally the Indian people as you desire.

You make two suggestions First, that the constitution might now be changed. In this respect I would point out that you made this suggestion for the first time last night, nearly three weeks after you had received the proposals, and I would further remark that every other representative with whom I have discussed this view has accepted the practical impossibility of any such legislative change in the middle of a war and at such a moment as the present.

Second, you suggest "a truly National Government" be formed, which must be a "Cabinet Government with full power".

...Without constitutioal changes of a most complicated character and on a very large scale this would not be possible, as you realise.

Were such a system to be introduced by convention under the existing circumstances, the nominated cabinet (nominated presumably by the major political organisations) would be responsible to no one but itself, could not be removed and would in fact constitute an absolute dictatorship of the majority

This suggestion would be rejected by all minorities in India, since it would subject all of them to a permanent and autocratic majority in the cabinet. Nor would it be consistent with the pledges already given by His Majesty's Government to protect the rights of these minorities

In a country such as India where communal divisions are still so deep an irresponsible majority Government of this kind is not possible.

Apart from this, however, until such time as the Indian peoples frame their new constitution, His Majesty's Government must continue to carry out its duties to those large sections of the Indian people to whom it has given its pledges

The proposals of His Majesty's Government went as far as possible short of a complete change in the constitution which is generally acknowledged as impracticable in the circumstances of to-day.

While therefore both I and His Majesty's Government recognise the keen desire of your Working Commitee to carry on the war against the enemy by every means in their power, they regret that your Working Committee has not seen its way to join in the war effort upon the conditions sincerely offered, the only conditions which could have brought together all the different communities and sections of the Indian people.—Yours sincerely, R. STAFFORD CRIPPS.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Congress Working Committee in their resolution published to-day declare they are unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet and give the reasons for their decision.

"The Working Committee", says the resolution, "have given their full and earnest consideration to the proposals made by the British War Cabinet in regard to India and the elucidation thereof by Sir Stafford Cripps.

These proposals, which have been made at the very last hour because of the compulsion of events, have to be considered not only in relation to India's demand for independence, but more especially in the present grave war crisis, with a view to meeting effectively the perils and dangers that confront India and envelop the world.

The Congress has repeatedly stated, ever since the commencement of the war in September 1939, that the people of India would line themselves with the progressive forces of the world and assume full responsibility to face the new problems and shoulder the new burdens that had arisen, and it asked for the necessary conditions to enable them to do so to be created.

An essential condition was the freedom of India, for only the realisation of present freedom could light the flame which would illumine millions of hearts and move them to action.

At the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, after the commencement of the war in the Pacific, it was stated that, 'Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in the furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of war.'

The British War Cabinet's new proposals relate principally to the future upon the cessation of hostilities.

The Committee, while recognising that self-determination for the people of India is accepted in principle in that uncertain future, regret that this is fettered and circumscribed and certain provisions have been introduced which gravely imperil the development of a free and united nation and the establishment of a democratic state.

Even the constitution-making body is so constituted that the people's right to self-determination is vitiated by the introduction of non-representative elements.

The people of India have as a whole clearly demanded full independence and the Congress has repeatedly declared that no other status except that of independence for the whole of India could be agreed to or could meet the essential requirements of the present situation.

The Committee recognise that future independence may be implicit in the proposals, but the accompanying provisions and restrictions are such that real freedom may well become an illusion

The complete ignoring of the ninety millions of the people of the Indian States and their treatment as commodities at the disposal of their rulers is a negation of both democracy and self-determination.

While the representation of an Indian State in the constitution making body is fixed on a population basis, the people of the States have no voice in choosing those representatives, nor are they to be consulted at any stage, while decisions vitally affecting them are being taken.

Such States may in many ways become barriers to the growth of Indian freedom, enclaves where foreign authority still prevails and where the possibility of maintaining foreign armed forces has been stated to be a likely contingency, and a perpetual menace to the freedom of the people of the States as well of the rest of India.

The acceptance beforehand of the novel principle of non-accession for a province is also a severe blow to the conception of Indian unity and an apple of discord likely to generate growing trouble in the provinces, and which may well lead to further difficulties in the way of the Indian States merging themselves in the Indian Union.

The Congress has been wedded to Indian freedom and unity and any break in that unity, especially in the modern world when people's minds inevitably think in terms of ever larger federations, would be injurious to all concerned and exceedingly painful to contemplate.

Nevertheless the Committee cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will.

While recognising this principle, the Committee feel that every effort should be made to create conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and co-operative national life.

The acceptance of the principle inevitably involves that no changes should be made which result in fresh problems being created and compulsion being exercised on other substantial groups within that area.

Each territorial unit should have the fullest possible autonomy within the Union, consistently with a strong national state.

The proposal now made on the part of the British War Cabinet encourages and will lead to attempts at separation at the very inception of a union and thus create friction just when the utmost co-operation and goodwill are most needed.

This proposal has been presumably made to meet a communal demand, but it will have other consequences also and lead politically reactionary and obscurantist groups among different communities to create trouble and divert public attention from the vital issues before the country.

Any proposal concerning the future of India must demand attention and scrutiny, but in to-day's grave crisis, it is the present that counts, and even proposals for the future are important in so far as they affect the present.

The Committee have necessarily attached the greatest importance to this aspect of the question, and on this ultimately depends what advice they should give to those who look to them for guidance.

For this present the British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated.

It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control.

At any time defence is a vital subject: during war time it is all important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war.

The Committee would repeat that an essential and fundamental prerequisite for the assumption of responsibility by the Indian people in the present is their realisation as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom.

What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility on them in the matter of defence.

It is only thus that even at this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanise the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

It is manifest that the present Government of India, as well as its provincial agencies, are lacking in competence, and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defence It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily. But that can only be done by present freedom, and full responsibility being cast upon them

The Committee, therefore, is unable to accept the proposals put forward on behalf of the British War Cabinet.—A.P.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON BRIANSK SECTOR

MOSCOW, April 11.

Several more villages on the Briansk sector have been reoccupied by Soviet troops, according to a Soviet Supplementary Communique. During the last few days the Germans lost 3,000 killed in the fighting on this sector alone.

The supplement also reports considerable German losses on the Leningrad front, where 1,600 Nazis were killed in the last 48 hours. A number of German strong points were destroyed in this region. On an unspecified sector two German "Junkers 87s" were brought down, when the Russians repelled a German dive-bombing attack.

Fielden's New Job

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 11.

It is learnt that Mr. Lionel Fielden, the ex-All-India Radio Chief, has taken an editorial appointment in the "Observer." Mr. Fielden is expected to take the place of Mr. Garvin, who recently resigned and is now joining the "Sunday Express", Lord Beaverbrook's paper.

Charges Framed Against Delhi Editor

LAHORE, April 11.

Charges under Rule 38, read with Rule 34 of the Defence of India Rules were framed to-day against Mr. Ramlal Verma, Editor of the 'Tej' an Urdu daily of Delhi, for publishing an alleged incorrect report in connection with the lathi charge made by the police on trader Satyagrahis on February 22 at the time of Lahore Anti-Sales Tax agitation. – United Press.

R.A.F. BOMBS RUHR TARGETS

LONDON, April 11.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states "Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over Western Germany in large numbers last night.

Industrial objectives in Ruhr were heavily bombed Docks at Le Havre were also attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters. Thirteen of our aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

AZAD'S REJOINDER TO CRIPPS

Charge Against British Govt.

Why Raise Bogey Of 'Majority Dictatorship' At Fag End?

NEW DELHI, April 11.

"We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of encouraging disruption, all of us, to whatever party or group we belonged, would be able to come together and find a common line of action", declares Maulana Azad in a reply sent to-day to Sir Stafford Cripps' letter of yesterday.

"I have just received your letter of April 10," says the reply, "and I must confess that my colleagues and I were considerably surprised to read it. I am sending you this reply immediately and can only deal briefly here with some of the points you have raised.

The points covered by our original resolution are important and represent my Committee's well-considered views on the British proposals as a whole. But we pointed out to you that so far as the proposals relate to the future they might be set aside, as we were anxious to assume responsibility for India's Government and Defence in this hour of danger. This responsibility could only be undertaken, however, if it was real responsibility and power

Your statement that we have for the first time after three weeks suggested a change in the constitution is hardly correct. In the course of our talks reference was made to it, but it is but it is true that we did not lay stress on it as we did not want to introduce new issues. But when you stated explicitly in your letter that we had agreed that no constitutional changes could be made during the war we had to deny this and correct your impression.

SURPRISED & PAINED US

It is the last part of your letter that has especially surprised and pained us. It seems that there has been a progressive deterioration in the British Government's attitude as our negotiations proceeded. What we were told in our very first talk with you is now denied or explained away. You told me then that there would be a National Government which would function as a cabinet and that the position of the Viceroy would be analogous to that of the King in England vis-a-vis his cabinet. In regard to the India office, you told me, that you were surprised that no one had so far mentioned this important matter, and that the practical course was to have this attached or incorporated with the Dominions' Office.

The whole of this picture which you sketched before us has now been completely shattered by what you told us during our last interview.

SIDETRACKING REAL ISSUE

You have put forward an argument in your letter which at no time during our talks was mentioned by you. You refer to the 'absolute dictatorship of the majority.' It is astonishing that such a statement should be made in this connection and at this stage. This difficulty is inherent in any scheme of a mixed cabinet formed to meet an emergency, but there are many ways in which it can be provided for. Had you raised this question we would have discussed it and found a satisfactory solution. The whole approach to this question has been that a mixed cabinet should be formed and should co-operate together.

We accepted this. We are not interested in the Congress as such gaining power, but we are interested in the Indian people as a whole having freedom and power. How the Cabinet should be formed and should function was a question which might have been considered after the main question was decided: That is, the extent of power which the British Government would give up to the Indian people. Because of this we never discussed it with you or even referred to it. Nevertheless, you have raised this matter for the first time, in what is presumably your last letter to us, and tried most unjustifiably to sidetrack the real issue between us.

ENCOURAGING DISRUPTION

You will remember that in my very first talk with you, I pointed out that the communal or like questions did not arise at this stage. As soon as the British Government made up its mind to transfer real power and responsibility, the other questions could be tackled successfully by those concerned. You gave me the impression that you agreed with this approach.

We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of encouraging disruption, all of us, to whatever party or group we belonged, would be able to come together and find a common line of action. But, unhappily, even in this grave hour of peril, the British Government is unable to give up its wrecking policy. We are driven to the conclusion that it attaches more importance to holding on to its rule in India, as long as it can and promoting discord and disruption here with that end in view, than to an effective defence of India against the aggression and invasion that overhang us. To us, and to all Indians, the dominant consideration is the defence and safety of India, and it is by that test that we judge.—A. P.

LEAGUE REJECTS CRIPPS PLAN

Regrets Fundamentals Of Proposals Not Open To Change

NEW DELHI, April 11.

The Muslim League Working Committee has declared that the Cripps' proposals in their present form are not acceptable.

The Muslim League resolution says that while expressing gratification that the possibility of Pakistan is recognised by implication by providing for the establishment of two or more independent unions in India the Committee regret that the proposals of His Majesty's Government embodying the fundamentals are not open to any modification and therefore no alternative proposals are invited.

In view of the rigidity of the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to the fundamentals not being open to any modifications the Committee have no alternative but to say that the proposals in their present form are unacceptable.

(1) The Mussalmans, after 25 years' of genuine efforts for the reconciliation of the two major communities and the bitter experience of the failure of such efforts, are convinced that it is neither just nor possible, in the interest of peace and happiness of the two peoples, to compel them to constitute one Indian Union, composed of the two principal nations—Hindus and Muslims which appears to be the main object of His Majesty's Government, as adumbrated in the preamble of the draft declaration, the creation of more than one union being relegated only to the realm of remote possibility and is purely illusory.

"UNFAIR TO MUSLIMS"

(2) In the Draft Declaration a constitution-making body has been proposed with the primary object of creating one Indian Union. So far as the Muslim League is concerned, it has finally decided that the only solution of India's constitutional problem is the partition of India into independent zones; and it will, therefore, be unfair to the Mussalmans to compel them to enter such a constitution-making body, whose main object is the creation of a new Indian Union. With conditions as they are, it will be not only futile but on the contrary may exacerbate bitterness and animosity amongst the various elements in the country.

Besides, the machinery which has been proposed for the creation of the constitution-making body, namely that it will consist of members elected by the newly elected lower houses of the eleven provinces, upon the cessation of hostilities, as a single electoral college by the system of proportional representation, is a fundamental departure from the right of the Mussalmans, hitherto enjoyed by them, to elect their representatives by means of separate electorates, which is the only sure way in which true representatives of the Mussalmans can be chosen.

The constitution-making body will take decisions by a bare majority on all questions of most vital and paramount character involved in the framing of the constitution, which is a departure from the fundamental principles of justice and contrary to constitutional practice so far followed in the various countries and dominions: and the Mussalmans, by agreeing to this will, instead of exercising their right and judgment as a constituent factor, be at the entire mercy of the constitution-making body, in which they will be a minority of about 25 per cent.

The right of non-accession to the Union as contemplated in the draft declaration has been conceded presumably in response to the insistent demands by the Mussalmans for the partition of India but the method of procedure laid down are such as to negative the professed object, for in the draft proposals the right of non-accession has been given to the existing provinces which have been formed from time to time for administrative convenience and on no logical basis.

The Mussalmans cannot be satisfied with such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demand a clear and precise pronouncement on the subject. Any attempt to solve the future problem of India by a process of evading the real issues is to court disaster.

RIGHT OF NON-ACCESSION

In the draft proposals no procedure has been laid down as to how the verdict of the province is to be obtained in favour of or against accession to the one union: but in the letter dated and 2nd of April from the Secretary of Sir Stafford Cripps, addressed to the President of the All-India Muslim League, it is stated that "a province should reach the decision whether or not to stand out of the Union by a vote in the Legislative Assembly on a resolution to stand in.

"If the majority for accession to the Union is less than 60 per cent, the minority will have the right to demand a plebiscite of the adult male population." In this connection it must be emphasised that in the case of the major provinces of Bengal and the Punjab they (the Muslims) are in a minority in the Legislative Assemblies, and in the Assemblies of Sind and the north-west Frontier Province, the total number, namely, 60 and 50 respectively, is so small and the weightage given to the non-Muslims so heavy that it can be easily manipulated and a decision under such conditions cannot be the true criterion of ascertaining the real opinion of the Mussalmans of those provinces.

PLEBISCITE IN PROVINCES

As regards the suggested plebiscite in the provinces in which the Mussalmans are in a majority, in the event of the requisite majority not being available in the Legislative Assemblies, the procedure laid down is that reference shall be made to the whole adult population of the provinces and not to the Mussalmans alone, which is to deny them the inherent right, to self-determination.

(4) With regard to the Indian States, it is the considered opinion of the Committee that it is a matter for them to decide whether to join or not to join or form a union.

(5) With regard to the treaties to be negotiated between the Crown and the Indian Union or Unions, the proposals do not indicate as to what would happen in case of disagreement on the terms between the contracting parties, nor is there any provision made as to what would be the procedure when there is a difference of opinion in negotiating a revision of treaty arrangements with the Indian States in the new situation.

INTERIM ARRANGEMENT

(6) With regard to the Interim arrangement, there is no definite proposal except the bare statement that His Majesty's Government desire and invite the effective and immediate participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The Committee are, therefore, unable to express their opinion until a complete picture is available.

Another reason why the Committee are unable to express their opinion on the Interim arrangements for participation in the counsels of the country, is that Sir Stafford Cripps has made it clear that the scheme goes through as a whole or is rejected as a whole and that it would not be possible to retain only the part relating to the immediate arrangements at the Centre and discard the rest of the draft scheme, and as the Committee has come to the conclusion that the proposals for the future are unacceptable, it will serve no useful purpose to deal further with the question of the immediate arrangements.

PAKISTAN FIRST

In conclusion, the Committee wish to point out that the position of the Muslim League has been and is that unless the principle of Pakistan scheme, as embodied in the Lahore Resolution of March 1940, which is now the creed of the All-India Muslim League is unequivocally accepted and the right of the Mussalmans to self-determination is conceded by means of a machinery which will reflect the true verdict of Muslim India, it is not possible for the Muslim League to accept any proposal or scheme regarding the future.—A.P.

British Offer To India Withdrawn

Let Me Take All Blame If That Will Help Uniting India, Says Cripps

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps at to-day's press conference announced that His Majesty's Government's offer to India had been withdrawn.

Sir S. Cripps said that as the result of the replies received from the parties "I have had most regretfully to advise His Majesty's Government that there is not such a measure of acceptance of their proposals as to justify their making a declaration in the form of the draft. The draft, therefore, has been withdrawn and we revert to the position as it was before I came out here."

Sir Stafford Cripps declared that the present and the future press upon us and must be faced. India is threatened, all who love India—as I love India and you love India—must bend their energies—each in his own way—to her immediate help.

That help cannot come through discussions and differences, it must come by drawing together the diverse elements into a closely knit and common effort

That is your task, there you can help whatever your party or community.

We have tried our best to agree—we have failed. Never mind whose fault it is, let me take all the blame if that will help in uniting India for her own defence.

"Great Britain will do her utmost. America is doing all she can and now India must devote herself wholeheartedly with total effort in every field of activity to defending her soil and protecting her women and children from those ghastly horrors that have befallen her Chinese friends and neighbours.

Sir Stafford said: I have now received the replies from all the principal parties and communities to whom I submitted the draft declaration of His Majesty's Government.

The negotiations have been prolonged in the case of the Congress only. There have been many meetings and a number of formulae and suggestions especially upon the question of a Defence Minister.

After very lengthy deliberations, the outcome of which seemed uncertain from day to day. I received the reply of Congress in the form of the letter which you have seen at seven o'clock last night.

It made it clear that the Working Committee were not prepared to accept the scheme or to enter a National Government.

As a result of this and other answers I have had most regretfully to advise His Majesty's Government that there is not such a measure of acceptance of their proposals as to justify their making a declaration in the form of the draft.

The draft is therefore withdrawn and we revert to the position as it was before I came out here: though not quite perhaps to that position.

These discussions and negotiations have been carried on in the most frank and friendly spirit on all sides.

We have all acknowledged each other's sincerity in the matter and although we must for the moment agree to differ there is no bitterness or rancour in our disagreement.

Sometimes in the heat and excitement of discussion and argument we are apt to overlook the area of agreement.

There is a large and very important area of agreement as to the future freedom of India. I do not propose to go into the merits of the many arguments that have been made for and against the scheme. I have heard and spoken enough of those over the last three weeks and I shall say a word about them over the radio to-night.

I want first to thank you all for your help and then I want to ask you to continue that help—not to me but to India.

The discussions are over, they will slip back into history and they will leave their impress a good, clear, healthy impress which will influence the future.

When Cripps Will Come Back To India?

Looking tired but keen and self-possessed as ever, Sir Stafford read the statement slowly and was warmly cheered at the end of it. He then answered a few questions.

If the parties in India hereafter produced an agreed formula, would the War Cabinet adopt it, he was asked.

Sir Stafford said he could not bind the War Cabinet one way or the other.

Speaking with some emotion in reply to thanks conveyed, to him on behalf of press correspondents, Sir Stafford concluded; "I may come back to India. In what capacity that will be the Lord only knows".—A. P.

"TAGORE'S PROPHETIC UTTERANCES"

Memorial Library Opened At Lahore

LAHORE, April 11.

'The new chapter in India's national and political life which started with the 'Swadeshi' movement and whose first surge was witnessed in Bengal owed a great deal to Poet Rabindranath Tagore. If Bepin Chandra Pal was the philosophical interpreter of that new ferment of national thought and ideals, if Sri Aurobindo was an active political force who gave shape to those thoughts and ideals Poet Tagore was a poet and minstrel who provided the emotional inspiration that enthused the whole nation", said the Hon. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Council performing the opening ceremony of the Tagore memorial Library this evening.

Continuing Mr. Sarkar said: "Prophetic were Poet Tagore's observations about the mistakes of the British Imperial policy in India which he criticised, not with any acerbity nor to win popular applause, but with righteous indignation. He foresaw that injustice must ultimately recoil on those who committed that injustice. It was many years ago that he wrote 'England is gaining strength through her Indian Empire, but if she seeks to emasculate the Indian people then this aggression of strength at the expense of the vast populace of India must one day bring its own nemesis—an unarmed, impoverished and ill-fed India would be a thorn on the side of the British Empire and India's weakness would prove the ruination of England's Empire'; and everybody, both in India and in England are to-day realising the full significance of this warning."

Referring to Poet Tagore's remarks about Japan Mr. Sarkar said: "There also we see that coming events cast their shadows in his writings long before any one else thought of them. While he welcomed without reservation Japan's progress in trade, industry and national education, he uttered a warning that if power was not used with restraint the consequence was bound to be evil."—United Press.

"UNREALITY OF WHOLE INDIA DEBATE"

U. S. Press Comments On Failure

NEW YORK, April 11.

Commenting on the rejection of the British proposals by the Working Committee of the Indian Congress the "New York Times" writes:—

"The mind refuses to believe that this means the end of all efforts to find an honourable solution of the points in dispute. It is unthinkable that Japan should be permitted to find a road to the enslavement of India paved by the confusion that would follow the break-down of the negotiations. We find some Indian leaders puzzled and resentful at our American comment on India's reception of the plan. Others have spoken of our ignorance of the conditions in India. We can readily enter into their feelings. With regard to the last point Americans do not know as much about India as we could wish, but we do know that Sir Stafford Cripps' plan, however overdue, was offered in good faith. It was not perfect but it did offer a basis for agreement on the essentials of Indian freedom. We in America have legitimate and necessary interest in the negotiations, for we know if India does not come wholeheartedly into the war American soldiers and sailors will die in our efforts to balance the scale. The moral strength of the United Nations rests on the proposition that no civilised race from now on is subject to another. In complete friendliness and sympathy we hope political leaders of all parties in India will realise what this means to their people.

"UNREALITY"

The "Herald Tribune" writes:—"The plan on which the British and Indian spokesmen were reported to have reached general agreement on Thursday appeared to indicate substantial concessions on the part of the British. It is difficult to understand how these proposals could have failed to win Indian support. The unreality of the whole Indian debate however was made all too plain by the exploits of the Japanese naval force in the Bay of Bengal. The Indian must be prepared to fight at a disadvantage, to fight desperately—and not over words but for the fact of independence itself."

The reports that the latest British proposals have been rejected are prominently headlined in all New York morning papers.—Reuters.

GERMAN THREAT TO TURKEY

MADRID, April 10.

"Germany has already given many proofs of respecting Turkish neutrality and does not wish to draw Turkey into war but the moment has come when, while the neutrality of that country is worthy of respect, the interests of Europe are worthy of even more respect."

So writes the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper "Madrid".—Reuter.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S SON TO ENTER U. S. ARMY

LOS ANGELES, April 11.

Major Kermit Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, who fought with the British in this and in the first world war, has announced his intention to seek to enter the United States army.

He has recovered from the illness which invalided him from the British army in December 1940.—Reuter.

Restrictions On Press In South Africa

PRETORIA, April 11.

Regulations for the control of information in "the event of enemy attack on the Union or on South-West Africa" were published on Friday in the official gazette.

A regulation stipulates, "Newspapers shall publish all official communiques released and supplied to them by the Defence Department from headquarters or locally and shall do so without addition to alteration in or omission of any part thereof and without any headline other than—enemy attack on (name of place)—official statement.

Any person who publishes broadcasts or by any other means news, pictures, information or comments not passed by the Controller of Censorship or any officer duly authorised by him relating to an enemy attack on any part of the Union or the mandated territory of South-West Africa or who contravenes the regulations governing press statements will be liable to a fine of 200 sterling or imprisonment for 12 months or both imprisonment and fine".—Reuter.

Norden Bombsight

Valuable U. S. Wartime Instrument Kept Jealously Secret

NEW YORK, April 11.

It is revealed, with permission, to-day, that the secret of the deadly Norden bombsight, one of the most valuable war-time instruments possessed by the United States, is still a secret from the Nazis.

Mr. Theodore Barth, President of the firm manufacturing the sight, said there is no truth in the frequent rumours that the Germans possessed this bombsight.

These rumours gained circulation since Herman Lang, the former Norden Foreman, was recently sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for dealing with the enemy.

Mr. Barth said the bombsights which had been captured from the Germans were crudely made devices without the slightest resemblance to Norden.

Lang had been suspected and kept under constant day and night watch for three years before his arrest. Mr. Barth revealed that the late Captain Colon Kelly used the Norden sight to sink the battleship "Haruna"?—Reuter.

U. S. SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT IN SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, April 11.

A United States Navy Department communique states:—

"PHILIPPINE AREA: Captain K. M. Hoeffel of the United States Navy and Senior United States Naval Officer in the forces defending the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor acting under the orders of General Wainwright has ordered the complete destruction of the previously damaged United States submarine "Tender Canopus", the Dewey Drydock, the minesweeper "Bittern" and the tug "Napa" in order to prevent their being of use to the enemy in the event of their capture, the Navy Department has been informed.

The destruction was ordered when it became apparent that the increasing weight of enemy numbers combined with the fatigue and exhaustion of our forces made imminent the fall of Bataan.

These ships and the Dewey Drydock were used at, and near Corregidor and the Bataan Peninsula by the army, the navy and marine forces serving under General MacArthur and later under General Wainwright in the valiant defence of these vital positions which control the entrance to Manila Bay."

"SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC: A report has just been received that a United States submarine while on patrol in the vicinity of the Celebes Sea, sank a large and heavily armed Japanese vessel.

Three torpedo hits were scored on the enemy ship which is classed as either an auxiliary cruiser or a large tender. This sinking was not reported in any previous navy department communique.

Nothing from other areas".—Reuter.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight dated 31st March :—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	1,01,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	41,92,25,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	6,8',98,000
Rs.	51,43,23,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	11,46,93,000
Loans on Government & Other Authorised Securities	4,32,14,000
Bills Discounted	1,48,68,000
Lands and Buildings	1,14,91,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,62,24,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	27,39,33,000
Rs.	51,43,23,000

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 2nd April :—

Demand Liabilities in India	227,44,24,000
Time Liabilities in India	97,45,09,000
Cash in India :—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	8,22,41,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	89,60,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	37,22,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank	38,62,11,000
Advances in India	113,22,55,000
Bills discounted in India	2,44,94,000

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 11

The market opened lower and thereafter price changes were insignificant. Tata Deferreds closed at 1115 as against 1145 previously, while Tata Ordinaries were lower by Rs. 5 at 213. Bombay Dyeings also were quoted lower at 995 Indian Irons stood at 21-6

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (1145) 1115 1110 1115
Tata Ordinaries (218) 214 213

Tata Ordinary 213; Tata Deferred 1115; Indian Iron 21/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/4; Bombay Dyeing 995; Central India 322/8; Century 381/4; Gokak 235; Kohinoor 414/6; Simplex 150; Andhra Valley 1475; Tata Hydro 150; Tata Power 1335; Associated Cement 155; Belapur 217/8; Bombay Burma (old) 197/8.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 11

LONDON
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months
B. C Rates :—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 326 1/2
MONTREAL :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 293 3/4
BERNE :
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
STOCKHOLM :—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
MEXICO :—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs 62.04
LISBON :—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal; D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA :—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8; D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil; D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 35 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call 1/2 per cent.
1 and 2 months 3/4 per cent.
3 to 5 months 1 per cent
6 to 9 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone :—Steady

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay April 11

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London Spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d The market was idle. New York Spot silver was also unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quiet with a moderate business. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	50	0	0
Vaishakh		49	12	0
Sovereigns		37	8	0

SILVER

Ready		83	8	0
Vaishakh		80	0	0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 11

Groundnuts May—				
Opening	Rs.	41	12	0
Highest		41	13	0
Lowest		41	10	0
Closing		41	9	0
Castorseeds May—				
Opening		41	12	0
Highest		42	1	0
Lowest		41	12	0
Closing		42	1	0
Cottonseeds May—				
Opening		24	8	0
Highest		24	10	3
Lowest		24	7	6
Closing		24	10	0

MILL PRICE FIXING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Economic Welfare Of Western Hemisphere

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE

Bombay, April 11

On Friday, the New York cotton market was quietly steady. There was Mill price-fixing and short covering which disclosed limited offerings but encountered more active commission house liquidation and profit-taking above 20 cent level for October.

Some selling is attributed to President Roosevelt's remarks that the administration is planning a general anti-inflation drive. However, reactions uncovered a good underlying trade demand. Finally near month liquidation appeared.

Mr. Oscar Johnson, the President of the National Cotton Council in America, is scheduled to investigate cotton situation throughout South America and report to the Agricultural Department regarding co-operation of the United States as part of the economic welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

It is expected that these studies will take some time. Possibly Brazilian and Peruvian cottons will be purchased as a result of Johnson's findings

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 7 points with July quoted 19.85. There was moderate buying and July advanced to 19 89 which was the highest level. Thereafter July declined to 19.75 and the session finally closed at a net rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 21.34c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market war fairly steady and closed a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 20.34c. per lb.

MANCHESTER TRADE

Most American spinners are busy, but some fine spinners are losing ground and hoping for an early intimation of control policy about both home and export trade. Both spinners and manufacturers are being compelled to vary production to meet essential requirements at home and of the united nations. Scattered bookings specialities to Canada, South Africa, West Africa and Australia and heavy cloths to South Africa to British Government and the Allies, typewriter fabrics to United States and diverted goods to Australia. Numerous enquiries for standard lines mainly for South America, Egypt, the Near East and West Africa but approval of certificates not yet obtainable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-7 a.m.)	19.89+11
New York July lowest (11-23 a.m.)	19.75—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Trade and scattered buying Small offerings. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, April 10

May	19.65—02
July	19.77—01
October	19.95+02
December	20.02+04
January	20.03—13
March	20.13+03
Middling Spot	21.34—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, April 10

May	19.69+03
July	19.82+04
October	20.21+05
December	20.26+05
January	20.27+05
March	20.36+05
Middling Spot	20.34+03

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL
New York, April 10

May	19.66
July	19.79
October	19.96

LONDON SILVER
London, April 10

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, April 10

Gold Bars Fine per ounce	£8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, April 10

T T London on :—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.96

LONDON PRODUCE
London, April 10

Rozario Santa Fe April/May quoted	22/7 1/2
Barletta Russo April/May quoted	22/7 1/2
Australian Wheat old crop April/May quoted	27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 10

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£64
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 1/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£83 5/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 7/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106 1/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 7/16
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£113 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£5 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£49
National Bank of India	£23 1/2

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, April 11

Fine White Java sugar per cwt :—
Ready from bonds Rs. 18-12-0
Indian :—
Small grain Rs. 19-2-0 to 19-4-0
Large grain Rs. 19-10-0 to 20-6-0
Bulund Rs. 20-8-0
Chinai Leesa Rs. 31-0-0
Bombay Group May delivery Rs. 14-4-0 per Bengal maund.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay April 11

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	104	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs.	117	0	0

Tone :—Barely steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay April 11

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 174 for Broach J/A delivery but disappointing Delhi advices were responsible for easy opening at Rs. 173. There was steady short covering by recent sellers and prices hardened to Rs. 174/8. Present prices of Indian cotton are very low and being uneconomic next year's cotton crop is bound to be a small one The market is also oversold and the technical position is healthy

Prices advanced to Rs. 175/4 when the demand was satisfied and later under scattered selling the market reacted and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 174. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under :—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	155	0	0
BROACH July/August		173	12	0
OOMRA May		138	4	0
OOMRA July		149	12	0
BENGAL May		126	8	0
BENGAL July		131	8	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 11

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G	Bengal U P		133	130	127	124
M G	Punjab		133	130	127	124
M G	Rajputana		139	136	133	130
M G	Oomra No. 3	144	141	138	135	
M G	C P No. 1	178	175	172	169	
M G	C P No. 2	157	154	151	148	
M G	Broach No. 2		161	158	155	152
M G	Punjab-American		236	233	230	227
M G	Surat		296	293	290	287
M G	Rajpipla		293	290	287	284
M G	Navsari		301	298	295	292

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 11

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	116-19	128/31
Berar	129-23	140/43
C. P. 1	130-32	170/72
C P 2	124-26	148/50
Khandesh	92-98	123/26
Muglai	102-10	131/33
Broach	110-15	157/59
Broach Low	95-102	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	69	75,812	95 412
Central India	...	29,601	129,486
Barsi and Nagar	.....	50,580	101,181
Hyderabad/Gaorani	...	13,211	36,337
Berar	290	174,057	338,892
Central Provinces	164	84,174	72,040
Total Oomras	523	427,435	773,348
Dholeras	134	30,639	68,571
N W Provinces	.....	1,021	1 252
Rajputana	.....	378	5,169
Sind-Punjab	196	386,682	453,270
Broach	1,646	297,795	119,071
Coompta & Dharwar	50	8,176	47,906
Westerns-Northerns	.....	8,456	49,278
Cocoanada	.....	.....	239
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	.....	9,779	1,663
Total	2,549	1,170,861	1 519,767
Arrived by road to 2nd April, 1942	.....	90,500	253,133

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 11

Wheat May	0	3	0
Linseed May	0	4	0
Groundnut May	1	8	0
Castorseed May	1	12	0
Cottonseed May	0	12	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 1,365 cent points at exchange 331

Broach July/August below New York July 1 303 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay April 10

Broach A/M highest 161 1/2 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 3/4

Broach July/August highest 180 1/2 lowest 174 1/4 closing 175

Oomra May highest 141 lowest 137 1/2 closing 138 1/2

Oomra July highest 152 lowest 149 1/2 closing 150

Bengal May highest 128 1/2 lowest 126 closing 126 1/2

Bengal July highest 134 lowest 131 1/2 closing 131 1/2

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, April 10

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	..	1	2	4
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	..	1	14	6
Shirtings	..	1	1	8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	..	1	1	4
Leopard Cloth	..	1	1	9
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	..	1	2	0
Drills	..	1	0	10
Domestics	..	1	1	2
Domestics	..	1	1	10
Salita	..	1	2	0
Chadars	..	1	2	4
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth	per piece	20	8	0
Drill	..	15	7	0
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	per lb	0	6	9
6 1/2s (All Waste)	..	0	7	0
8 1/2s	..	0	7	3
10 1/2s	..	0	8	3
12 1/2s	..	0	8	8
16s	..	0	13	4
20s	..	0	14	3
32s	..	1	0	0
60s	..	2	0	0
80s	..	2	6	6

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 11

Linseed May	Rs.	8	10	3
Wheat May		7	4	6

Latest Commercial

JULY
New York, April 11.

Previous closing	19.77
To-day's opening	19.78
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON
New York April 11.

Following are the New York opening ranges :

May (19.72/71) 19.63/63
July (19.85/85) 19.78/77
October (19.99/99) 19.93/93

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London April 11.

SEEDS

Castorseeds April/May (£20 5/- sellers) closed.
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta April/May (£20 nominal) closed
Linseed La Plata April/May unquoted
Groundnut Coromandal Coast April/May (East Coast India shipment not quoted. £20 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T.T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, April 11.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

TT LONDON ON NEW YORK
London April 11.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 sellers	4 03 1/8 buyers
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 sellers	4 03 1/8 buyers.
To day's closing	4 02 1/2 sellers	4.03 1/8 buyers

LONDON BULLION.
London April 11.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London April 11.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6 1/32 sellers: 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1 6 1/32 sellers: 1 5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30 36) 30 36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent 1 1 32 to 1 1 16 per cent
6 months (1 1 16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, APRIL 12

Delhi, I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops 5 Dulari Bai. 5-15 Ashiq Husain. 5-40 Dilip Chander Vedi. 6-20 Abdush Shakur. 6-35 Farhat Jahan Bibbo Vocal Music. 6-55 Bhopali on Jaltarang. By Roshan Lal. 7 Pukhraj Bahadur. 7-10 Bhajan Lal; 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 It has happened. 7-35 Ashiq Husain 7-45 For villagers only Greenwhich Time Signal at 8-30 p.m. Dulari Bai. 9-30 B BC News Relay. 9-45 Ghulam Fareed. 9-55 Listening Post. Relayed from the B B C. 10 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 10-20 Dilip Chander Vedi. 10-35 Dulari Bai.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mixed Melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Screen Snapshots. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 G. M. Durrani. 9-25 Haripada Ghosh. 9-40 Rambhau Ashtekar. 10 Close down.

11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 A. S. Damle. 11-30 On rumours (M.) by P. Padhye. 11-45 Laxmibai Kelkar. 12-10 p.m. Vasant Vijaya. 12-35 Hamidi recital. 12-45 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ata Husain of Baroda. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music

5 To-morrow. 5-5 Rambhau Ashtekar. 5-25 G. M. Durrani. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in English. 5-50 Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-10 News in Hindustani. 6-20 Local news and announcements (English). 6-25 Local news and announcements (Hindustani). 6-30 Ata Husain. 7 Haripada Ghosh. 7-15 A S. Damle. 7-30 G. M. Durrani. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Kusum Shroff and Sisters. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 "Life in I.A.F." (E.) by Sq. Ldr. Muzumdar. 8-45 Maya Bannerjee's interview. 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News Relay. 9-45 Musical Interlude 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Musique De L'Histoire Du Soldat 10-45 Close down.

Bombay II—Programme.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Juthika Roy. 8 Master Ibrahim. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Mira Bai Bhajan. 9 A S. Damle. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 2-25 Close down.

5 to 6 As in Bombay 1 6 Amritlal Navsariwala. 6-15 Alap on Violin 6-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 Laxmi Bai Kelkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 AIR Orchestra 9-10 Rambhau Ashtekar 9-25 Laxmi Bai Kelkar. 9-35 Haripada Ghosh. 9-50 Damle. 10 G M Durrani 10-15 Ata Husain. 10-45 Close down.

"LIFE IN I A F."—"Squadron Leader Mazumdar will broadcast from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m on "Life in the Indian Air Force."

INDIANS IN FAR EAST WAR ZONE

NEW DELHI, April 10.

A Press 'communique' says: A large number of enquiries are being received by the Government of India regarding the whereabouts and welfare of individuals living in the "war zones" in the Far East from their relatives and friends in India and it appears necessary to indicate to the public the departments and authorities to whom such enquiries should be addressed.

Enquiries relating to Civilian British subjects in territories in the Far East under Japanese occupation should be addressed to the Indians Overseas Department. Enquiries regarding Civilian Indians in Empire countries in the Pacific "war zones", not under Japanese occupation, should also be addressed to the same department.

The External Affairs Department deals with enquiries relating to civilian British subjects, other than Indians in Empire countries not under Japanese occupation and also civilian British subjects (including Indians) in foreign countries in the Far East not under Japanese occupation. Enquiries relating to defence services personnel should all be addressed to the Defence Department.—A. P

ORGANISING NATIONAL WAR FRONT

National Defence Council Plans

NEW DELHI, April 10.

A press "communique" says: "The National Defence Council met again to-day in the Viceroy's House. H. E. the Viceroy presided. The discussion on the subject of the organisation of National War Front in which the Home Member and representatives of the Information and Broadcasting Department took part was continued and concluded.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then made a detailed statement reviewing the general war position. A suggestion that the production side of the activities of the Supply Department should be organised separately under a Production Department was considered. The Supply Member explained at length the extent to which production has been developed with the present organisation of the Supply Department.

The other subjects discussed included Government policy in regard to Labour engaged in war production and certain suggestions regarding improvement of conditions of service of Medical personnel as well as for ensuring adequacy of medical equipment.

The present session then concluded.—A. P.

JUDGE AND DT. MAGISTRATE SACKED.

KARACHI, April 11.

It is officially announced that Messrs Variaishah, District Magistrate, and Rahim Bux Session Judge, Khairpur State, have been dismissed from service, for their failure to do duty. Some police officials have been suspended on the similar charge.

This is a sequel to the murder of the State police Official and the failure of his men to protect him and subsequent refusal by the above officials to hold an enquiry.—United Press.

Pakvasa On Cripps' Failure

"Though all the parties in the country demanded control of Defence with one voice, the British War Cabinet could not see its way to do so, the result being that the Cripps proposals met the fate they deserved" declared Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, presiding over a public meeting held at Tambakanta on Saturday night in observance of the National Week.

Mr. Pakvsa then explained the significance of the National Week and also appealed to the audience to join the P.V.B.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi defined the activities of the P.V.B. and exhorted the public of Bombay to join the organisation, which would protect them during emergencies.

Messers. G. P. Hutheesingh and Ganpatishankar Desai also spoke.

Cripps' Inquest On His Mission

(Continued from Page 9)

cent moral standards in the world we fight against the Godless barbarism and bestiality of our enemies, but we do not fight alone. Russia, China, the United States of America, and all the allied nations with their suffering peoples, stand beside us, a great company of gallant men and women who will give their all for those things which they know to be right and just. On the battlefields of Russia and China, in their cities and on their farms, millions of our fellow men and women have already given their lives that we might live.

To that great and gallant army of the heroic dead we not only owe a debt of gratitude, but we acknowledge a duty and an obligation.

"To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield." To strive, to seek, to find that righteous victory, which they died to win, and not to yield to that barbarous aggression against which they made their bodies a living wall of resistance.

THEY FILL UP BREACH

It is true that millions have died in those countries, as others have died in the crowded streets of our English cities, in our ships upon the high seas and fighting in our armies on the land and in the air, but as each has fallen others have crowded forward to take the vacant place and countless millions are even now preparing to strengthen and reinforce the effort, to make victory sure.

The hour has struck when India herself is being driven inexorably by the aggression of Japan into the front line of defence in a war which now spreads its evil tentacles into nearly every country in world.

India takes her place, and takes it proudly, beside the peoples of Russia, China and America as yet another vast continental area attacked by an unscrupulous and self-seeking foe.

PLEDGE TO DO UTMOST

We shall do our utmost, despite all our heavy commitments elsewhere, and the United States of America will lend her great and growing aid as well, to assist the Indians in the defence of their country. We ask them to help us as we seek to help them. Together we can do much, divided we can do far less.

Hard and difficult times surely lie ahead, the path of honour and of duty has never been an easy one, and to-day in those who would follow it to its end there must be found a greater courage and determination than ever before: but the end is certain as the slow wheels of justice grind out defeat for the aggressor nations.

The vast resources of manufacture of the United States, of Great Britain and of Russia, matched to the unlimited man power of the Allied nations, can bring but one result—the final victory, even though it be delayed, and towards that victory India can and must play her part, a part that will give her the proud right to full and free representation in the Council of the Nations, when they meet to make the final peace which can, if we will it, lead the peoples of the world into a brighter and happier future of organised and co-operative freedom.

HOPE FOR COMMON PEOPLE

As during all wars the tempo of historical development must be accelerated, so during this, the greatest of all wars, the speed of advance and the pressure of events will be greater than ever before.

The common peoples of the world will have opportunities in the world resettlement such as they have never had before, and the Indian peoples and their leaders must make ready to play their full part in the building of the new world order.

Let us then put aside the discussions of the last month and let them take their ordered place in history, while we turn all our energies to the Defence of India, the first step to building a new and free future for the Indian peoples.

CALL TO YOUTH

This is the time when the youth of the world are called upon to make every sacrifice, to the ultimate sacrifice of life itself, but through that selfless service to humanity they earn the right to take their full share in the shaping of the future. That future must inevitably be influenced by what is done during these anxious days and months of war. Though old heads may be wiser, old hearts cannot have the fire and courage of youth—it is that fire and courage which we must summon to defence of India and to the building of her freedom when victory is won.

Risks must be taken, innovations must be tried, and we must climb quickly out of the ruts of peacetime habits and customs. A new tempo is needed, a new devotion, a more total effort to finish quickly with the horrors of war and reach that new and constructive era of our world civilisation, upon which we all must concentrate our every energy, once the war is won.

I have seen that effort being made in the Soviet Union, the whole-hearted devotion of an entire continent—more varied in racial origin than India itself—and the world has learnt what a great and courageous people inspired with the love of their country and of their freedom can achieve. I have witnessed too the Chinese -- ill-equipped, lacking many essential supplies—indomitably carrying on their defence year after year and wearing down the aggressor, who has penetrated deep into their homeland. The cities and towns of England have been deeply scared and her people have suffered as none ever before from the concentrated hate of enemy bombing. Their courage and their fortitude have thrilled the world.

JOIN TO END POVERTY AND WAR

Now is the time for India and her peoples to join their courage, their strength and their endurance in this great heroic and world-wide army of the common people, and to take her part in those smashing blows for victory against brutality and aggression, which shall for ever free the masses from the age-long fear and tragedy of proverty and of war.—A. P.

Beighton Hockey Cup

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB BEATEN

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Beighton Hockey Cup commenced today with the Bengal Nagpur Railway 'B' defeating the Calcutta Football Club by four goals to two in the opening match.

The winners who are a very young side played well, but they will find stiffer opposition in their next match.

The Calcutta Football Club, who are a depleted side put up a great defence against their young speedy opponents.

The Railway led by three goals to one in the first half, and on crossing over they scored the fourth and last goal and then slackened and Calcutta, who did much attacking towards the end scored their second goal.—A. P.

Sydney Cup

SYDNEY, April 11.

'Veiled Threat,' owned by Fred Williams and carrying eight stone one pound, won the Sydney Cup over two miles at the Rosehill Suburban course by three lengths from 'Velocity' (8 stone 9 pounds) with 'Beauvite' (9 stone 11 pounds three-quarters length) away third. Starting prices were 10/1, 10/1, 9/4.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SHOPS & ESTABLISHMENTS RULES AMENDED

The Bombay Shops and Establishments Rules, 1940, have been amended in order that prescribed registers, records, muster rolls and notices should be maintained in English, Marathi, Gujarati or Hindustani in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in English, Marathi, Gujarati, Kannada or Hindustani.

Gloucester On Mission

LONDON, April 11.

Lieut.-Gen. the Duke of Gloucester, whose arrival in Gibraltar is announced, left England a few days ago. It is understood that the Duke is on an important mission.—Reuter.

FRANCO STRENGTHENS HIS NAVAL BASES

MADRID, April 11.

The Spanish Cabinet has issued a decree authorising constructional work on naval bases of El-Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, following a meeting last night.

It will be recalled that the Cabinet recently authorised the purchase of land for extension of the Cartagena Naval base. Another decree authorises the construction of piers at the El-Ferrol Dockyard.—Reuter.

Ban Order On Youth Worker

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Mr. Sohanlal Misra, Secretary of the Provincial Branch of the All-India Youth League, was served today with a notice under the Defence Rules not to deliver any speech at or otherwise take part in any procession, meeting or assembly within Calcutta or its suburbs for a period of one year.—

ON LIBYAN FRONT

CAIRO, April 11.

A Middle East communique states: "There was minor enemy activity today. Throughout the day our forces shelled small enemy columns, attempting to move in the forward area".—Reuter

A PUBLIC MEETING: Under the auspices of the Tarun Sangh (Youth League) Bombay a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Sonawalla Blocks, Tardeo, to pay tribute to the memory of the Jallianwalla Baugh Martyrs. Purshottam Trikamdas and others will speak.

INDIA HAS REDISCOVERED HER SOUL—

Dr. C. N. Menon, M.A. Ph.D., D. Litt., says:—

"I consider "Bharat Milap" a contribution to our national life. In this picture India has rediscovered her soul. In spite of the artistic and ethical ideals it indicates that India retains the inner truth of our ancient culture".

PRAKASH PICTURES'

BHARAT MILAP

(HINDI)

BHARAT BHET

(MARATHI)

11th WEEK

Daily 2-30 & 5-45 (Hindi)
8-45 (Marathi)

Sat. & Sun. Morning 11-15
(Marathi)

EVERGREEN RELEASE

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CIRCO'S
Epic of and for the Nation

APNA GHAR

with
SHANTA APTE,
CHANDRAMOHAN

KRISHNA

TALKIES—Dubash Theatre.

4 Shows to-day:
3, 6 & 9 p.m.—HINDI.
12 noon—MARATHI.

BREWING MISCHIEF
(Photo: N. R. Mehta)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Once upon a time....

Let me tell you a story to-day.

Once there was a young man studying in a college. He was very poor, and served elsewhere to be able to pay his tuition fees. But he loved children, and longed to give them pleasure, if he could. Penniless as he was, there seemed to be many worse off than himself.

He saved up a little money, and one day gave himself the great treat of asking the children of the neighbourhood to a little party. But, alas, when the refreshments were distributed, they were not enough to eat.

The young man never forgot the bitter sorrow of that day. He gave no more picnics or parties, but made up his mind to finish the studies early and get some job, so that from his earnings he could give glorious parties and picnics and no child would go away hungry.

Time rolled by, and the young man had completed his career at the college. Fortunately he got an employment on a decent salary. Most people forget their poor friends when they get engaged like that and "grow rich", but not so this young man. He has been trying to afford children happiness to the best of his ability.

The young man has been indulging in the secret day dreams of his life—and hardly saves anything for his Bank balance. As a matter of fact he has no Pass Book of his own...He simply spends all his savings after children. But the number of children has also grown. So he has found out other ways of spending money for their enjoyment.

Picnics and parties too have not stopped. Children of the rich people do not care to join them. Children of the middle class persons join them by payment. And arrangements are made for the poor children to join such functions free of charge. On occasions every child brings just what has been prepared at home, and all children sit together to eat and make merry.

Things have since developed and the movement has spread towards almost all parts of India. Thousands of children have enrolled themselves in their great Brotherhood, and each boy and girl considers himself or herself as a brother or a sister of the other fellow member. Sometimes they get an opportunity to visit each other in different parts of the country, otherwise children of the various centres meet at least once every week regularly.

Boys and girls play together, sing together, go on outings together—They hear and relate stories, read books issued from the Library, write for their own journal, prepare artistic and useful things with their hands, and thus march on the foot-steps of Happiness. As the years go by and villages after villages take up the work, thousands more will join the Brotherhood. Who can tell how many happy hours and beautiful thoughts will enrich the lives of children throughout the country because of the day dreams of one man?

* *

MAKING MISCHIEF
Drawing: D. R. Pathek)

Children's Activities

Sis. Raj Kumari Sadanah is making efforts to enrol members in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association at Lahore. There is a Branch of the Association already at Lahore. Sis Raj Kumari has got in touch with the Balkan-ji-Bari workers of that place, and it is hoped soon the Branch will be more active than it has been so far.

Bro. Noor Ali Ismail (Bombay) writes: "Where do I have to come for playing games—at Khar or some other place in Bombay? I am anxious to see the other members of our Balkan-ji-Bari". Well, Noor Ali, you were informed through the last week's "Corner" where the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings are held in Bombay and Suburbs. Come to Khar, however, on some Sunday morning, at about 9 a.m., at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, and we shall see where you should go for your games.

Bro Makhan Lal (Chirawa) has a desire to start an independent institution for children, "to impart them education on some new lines so as to make them good citizens when they become grown-ups". He is in a position to have the co-operation of three-four wealthy persons who also take interest in such work. We wish Makhan Lal all success in his efforts!

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", Special Spring Number April 1942 issue, is ready. It contains many beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter, and is priced at four annas only. Those who are not annual subscribers of the paper will do good to get this number by sending four annas stamps to the Manager, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. They are sure to like the issue!

SMILING MISCHIEF
(Photo: J. V. Bhagat).

* * *

Remember This

Ever be thoughtful,
Kind and true,
And beware of things
You say or do;
'Tis easy to act

How many creatures can you find here? The last letter of each name is the first one of the next.

In a way you will rue.
And if thoughtless and careless,
You'll never win through!

* * *

Why You Say It

Do you know why you say: "He plays ducks and drakes with his money"?

You see, an old-fashioned children's game was known as ducks and drakes. It was similar to what is now known as skipping stones, and children playing it used to skim flat pebbles across the water. Coins were also used instead of pebbles. So to play ducks and drakes with your money is to throw it away or spend it carelessly, just for the pleasure of watching it "go".

* * *

A Good Game

Here is a game called "Match-Box Fight", which I hope you will enjoy playing.

Two opponents stand facing each other, right arms outstretched, left hands behind their backs.

A match box is laid on the back of each right hand.

The game is to knock your opponent's match-box off with your right hand or arm without letting your own fall to the ground.

* * *

A Prayer

O Lord, Who, in infinite wisdom and love, orderest all things for Thy children, order everything this day for me in Thy tender mercy. I know Thou wilt lay no greater burden on me than I can bear.

Teach me to receive all things this day from Thee. Grant me in all things to please Thee; bring me through all things nearer unto Thee; and bring me, day by day, nearer to Thyself, and to life everlasting.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

For New Members

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association immediately.

Name in full.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Age..... Boy or Girl.....

Write in Block Letters VERY neatly and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan," Khar,—Bombay 2, enclosing nine nice stamps to cover postage.

Calm-Life in the Village.

Madame Dubois, Housewife Of Paris

(Continued from Page 8)

small government pension you couldn't afford black market prices.

For the hundredth time Mme. Dubois did a sum in her head and for the hundredth time she got the same answer: that at the rate they were living now, and heaven knows they couldn't live more simply, they were spending on an average nearly two and a half times as much a day as M. Dubois' pension. They had never spoken of the time when their savings would come to an end, but Mme. Dubois knew that that time could not be far off. And what would happen then?

The baby in the cot had begun to cry and Mme. Dubois picked him up, wrapped in his blankets, and sat down by the stove with him. She tried not to notice how small and light he felt in her arms, much too light for a baby of three months; but then he had only weighed four and a half pounds when he was born, though that was the usual weight for babies in Paris now, so the doctor had said. He was a quiet uncomplaining baby and his skin was the colour of putty. Poor little Jean Pierre, he had never had a chance. Madeleine had carried him all through the last dreadful Paris winter when food had been so hard to get, and when, for one terrible week, they had had nothing but swedes to eat. Of course Madeleine had received the special milk ration and was still getting it, but half a litre was much too little, and often it was diluted. Fats were what she needed, the doctor said. Fats—with only the poor stuff they had for cooking, and butter at 43 frs. a kilo! M. Dubois had walked all over Paris trying to buy some patent baby-food for Jean Pierre, but there was none to be had; it had all been bought long ago, the chemists said, and not for babies, either.

But it was not only nourishing food that Madeleine needed, she needed her husband too. Mme. Dubois went over again in her mind the night when Henri, Madeleine's husband, had told them that he was going away, that he meant to take a chance on joining up with the Free French Forces. That had happened a month before Jean Pierre was born and now Madeleine seemed to have lost interest in everything even the baby. Mme. Dubois could not help thinking that Henri had been wrong to go away and leave his wife and children, but then this was not a war like other wars.

She made another effort to think about the next day's dinner. If only she could get something good and appetising for Madeleine she might get stronger and then Jean Pierre would begin to pick up, but Mme. Dubois knew that a diet of vegetables and bread day after day was not enough. Sometimes she felt that she could not face another family dinner-table—Madeleine so apathetic and Gaston always cheerful and kindly, but beginning to look so old now and so very frail, and always trying to put half his share on little Jules' plate, and Jules with his impatient, 'But Grandma, I'm hungry.' Nevertheless, bad as things were, Mme. Dubois often felt that they were better off in Paris than in Unoccupied France. Last summer when she had gone to see her sisters at Toulon, people had been buying crows in the butcher's shops at twenty-five centimes apiece, though it was said that the dogs wouldn't look at them.

Mme. Dubois' thoughts went back to Jules. He was seven now, and considered too old for an issue of milk—too old for milk at seven! Of course Gaston and she had not tasted milk for over a year; the little that was left in France went to young children and mothers and sick people, though sick people had to give up their meat cards to get it.

The baby was asleep now, comforted by the warmth, and Mme. Dubois took him back to the cot and laid him down. Then she fetched her work-basket over to the table and began to darn the front of one of Jules' little shirts. Poor Jules, his clothes could be patched up to carry him through the winter, but his shoes were a much more difficult problem. At first the newspapers had said that there was to be no rationing of children's shoes, but now it appeared that there were not to be any shoes either. The "Pariser Zeitung" had said that only ten to fifteen per cent. of the requests for women and children's shoes could be met in Paris, and people who did not need shoes must let them go to workmen and schoolchildren. But for Jules it seemed that there were to be no shoes this winter, not even clogs, and only yesterday he had cried bitterly because it was raining and he could not go to school in his little bedroom slippers.

They all needed new shoes of course, but not as badly as Jules, and only that morning Mme. Dubois had taken Gaston's old walking shoes along to the cobbler's with the remains of an old bicyle tyre and he had promised to do what he could with them. Mme. Dubois hated the idea of applying for new shoes for sometimes they came and searched your house to find whether you were telling the truth and hadn't some old pairs hidden away. Clothing, too, was becoming scarce, but though everyone was allowed a certain number of clothes they had to give up their old ones if they applied for new.

And then there was the laundry. Never could Mme. Dubois have imagined that her husband would wear such shirts or that any baby in her family should have such poorly washed clothes. But what was she to do; she could only have hot water once a week on their fuel allowance, and there was hardly any soap.

Mme. Dubois tried to stop herself from thinking where all that good soap that Paris people wanted so badly was going: to the same place, she knew, as the shoes that should have kept little French children warmly-shod that winter, the same place as the trains of milk and dairy produce, of cattle, and wheat, of wine and clothes and manufactured goods. France was being bled white, they said in the markets, and Paris was just a clearing house. Yes, France was being bled white and Mme. Dubois had to sit and watch her family getting the papery, transparent skins of the permanently underfed, to see her husband age before her eyes, to watch her daughter slipping away from life, to pray sometimes that her youngest grandchild would die quietly one night in his sleep, and to hear in her ears always the other's cry of: 'But Grandma, I'm hungry.' And then, suddenly, Jules' little shirt dropped from her hands and Mme. Dubois lifted her head to listen. For the first time that evening the look of strain left her face; for the first time the picture faded from her mind of the dreadful black, white and red posters announcing the shooting of hostages.....for another night at least her little world was safe. She could hear M. Dubois' footsteps coming down the street.

(—A B.B.C. Broadcast)

DON'T END, MEND YOUR MARRIAGE

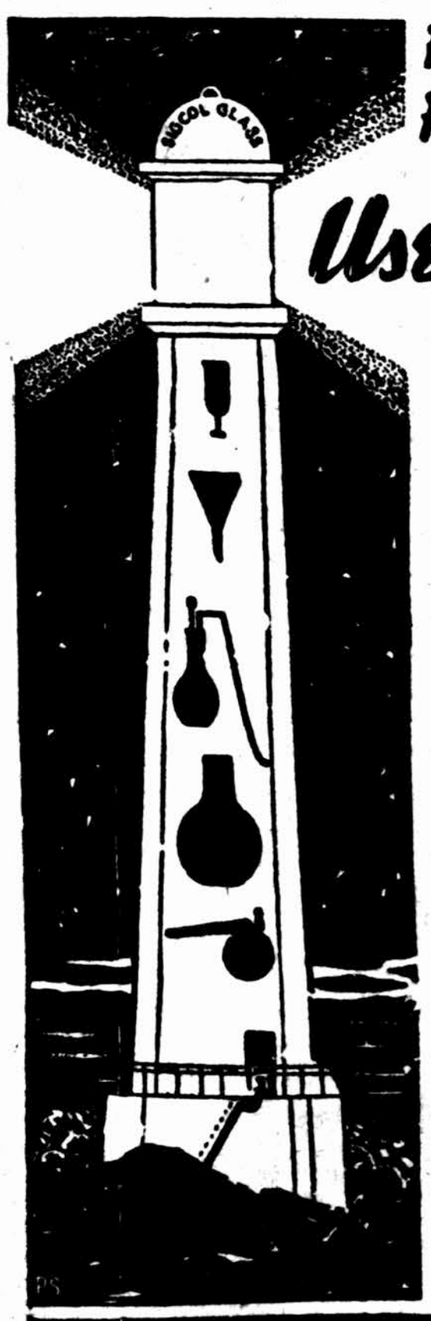
(Continued from page 19)

sultation with some outsider before marriage. If a boy assumes that he and his wife will have no children until he is making twice his present salary and a girl expects to become a mother the first year, it is important that this latent cause of disagreement be brought into the open.

Dr. Parker believes that husband and wife need to be jointly devoted to a strong, common interest outside themselves. Most often this interest is provided by children, but it may be a hobby, or a business in which both are concerned, or even the career of one of them, provided the other is personally involved in its success.

Dr. Parker receives annually about 10,000 queries by mail. More than half of the out-of-town correspondents are put in touch with local agenies which may help them—doctors, psychiatrists, social workers and adoption agencies who have offered to assist.

Dr. Parker believes that every troubled home can be treated with therapy as cunning as that of the physician who is trying to save a patient's life. Her successful record gives her theory considerable laboratory support. The next of man's enemies for scientists to isolate and destroy may, if Dr. Parker is right, be the elusive and complex Virus of Divorce.



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The SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO., LTD.
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Bombay Agents:
INDUSTRIAL & ENGINEERING APPARATUS CO., LTD.
Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Grant Road, BOMBAY 7.

Customer: "That's a faithful little dog you have, barber."
Barber: "Yes! Ever since I snipped a bit of a customer's ear he hasn't left me."

IF OTHER REMEDIES FAILED

Read why THIS OINTMENT WILL SAVE YOU FROM THE TORTURE OF PILES

Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pilicon", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pilicon" contains 27 per cent. Adeps Lanæ Anhyd. which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pilicon" is the quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT.
In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. *Don't* use harsh laxatives. Take "Castophene" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes: "I am glad to say your 'Pilicon' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief".

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT
Made by
W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Leeds, England.
Sole Distributors:
Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

Trial size sent post free on receipt of 8 annas postage stamps.

Don't End, Mend Your Marriage

A QUARTER of a million American marriages a year end on the junk heap of divorce.

More than half of them could be salvaged if troubled couples called in the marriage expert as naturally as they send for the doctor or the repairman, judging by the records of the Bureau of Marriage Counsel and Education of New York.

In the four years since she founded the Bureau, Dr. Valeria Parker has advised 4,000 unhappy couples—some 20 a week—of whom 2,600 have been reconciled.

Clergymen, social workers and lawyers send warring husbands and wives to her. Other clients come after hearing Dr. Parker lecture before women's clubs and social welfare organizations.

The magic employed by Dr. Parker is simple. Consider the recent case of Jane, separated from her young husband for several months and wretchedly trying to decide whether to divorce this man whom she still loved. She came to the Bureau—in six cases out of ten it is the wife who comes first—and was invited to tell her story to Dr. Parker as she would to a sympathetic friend.

No Pampering

Jane, an orphan, had been brought up by two indulgent spinsters who showered her with expensive clothes and gifts. First they had jealously opposed her marriage to Bill; later they pitied her openly because he didn't provide "properly" for her. Taught to think that a constant stream of presents and flattery was the only proof of affection, Jane had become convinced that her reticent husband didn't love her. When he complained of her extravagance and resented the spinsters' meddling, she quarreled with him and returned to her childhood home. Should she divorce him?

At Dr. Parker's request Bill came in and told his story. He was hurt that his wife had not adapted her living standards to the salary he made. He resented the old ladies' intrusion and believed that they killed Jane's love for him. He still cared deeply for her he said.

With love on both sides, the marriage could certainly be saved. Jane needed to grow up. After several interviews she began to understand that her husband should not be expected to pamper her like a child, and that it was unfair to blame him for not making more money. Bill, for his part, had to realize that the lonely old ladies were the only family Jane ever had and that he should accept them as if they were real in-laws. He was urged to show his love for Jane more openly and bring her an occasional flower or trinket as a surprise. Bill and Jane now live in a suburb discreetly distant from Jane's childhood home and are wholly happy together.

How Dr. Valeria Parker, founder of "The Bureau of Marriage Counsel and Education", New York, has saved 2,600 marriages from the junk heap of 'divorce.

Two out of every five cases are thus solved by simple discussion with Dr. Parker. The other three are referred to co-operating physicians, psychiatrists, personnel experts and social workers.

Money—Serious Factor

Dr. Parker has had 25 years of experience as a physician and a leader in marriage education. The conviction grew upon her that existing organizations, busy with such spectacular and broad social problems as prostitution and venereal disease, were neglecting the personal and sometimes seemingly minor difficulties that are at the bottom of so many unhappy marriages. With the help of the Marth Mertz Foundation and a number of philanthropists, she opened the Bureau in 1937. The office fee is nominally dol. 5, but about half the clients can pay nothing and are not asked to.

Money, or its lack, is a serious factor in a large number of cases brought to the Bureau. Other common, curable causes of trouble between husband and wife are real or apparent incompatibility; childlessness and disputes over adopting a baby; lack of preparation for marriage; and second-marriage difficulties. Sexual incompatibility is a common complaint, but usually, Dr. Parker finds, this is only a symptom. When a man and woman have lost their trust in each other, for any reason, their sexual happiness is always affected. When trust has been restored the symptom disappears.

Obvious Solutions

For instance, Mrs. F. had become sexually frigid, but the real trouble was not physical, it was jealousy of her husband's deceased first wife. She felt slighted whenever he referred to his happy first marriage; she objected to his keeping his first wife's picture on the wall. Though she was a charming young woman, she felt that her husband's old friends were constantly comparing her, to her disadvantage, with the first wife. She was contemplating a divorce.

An interview with Mr. F. brought out the fact that he loved his wife and was deeply troubled by her demand that he be disloyal to the memory of a past romance. He was not asked to change his attitude. Mrs. F., however, was educated to the viewpoint that there might be room in a lifetime for two sincere loves, which need not compete, and that she should be grateful to the first wife for having given her husband years of happiness.

Solutions are often so obvious and simple that it is difficult to see why outside help was required.

But Dr. Parker has found that petty differences are more likely to bring a couple to the threshold of divorce than are calamities. Many a woman who would rise magnificently to a serious crisis, such as a husband's invalidism, will talk of divorce because she and her husband do not like the same recreations, writes Gretta Palmer in "Surrey Graphic."

Sometimes one partner in a marriage comes close to the breaking point over a difficulty of which the other is not even aware. Mrs. E. loved her husband and her home. Yet she came to Dr. Parker to discuss divorce. She had become convinced that her husband no longer loved her. He spent all his evenings in his study, reading business reports, and he no longer took her out.

Strongest Common Interest

When Mr. E. came to the Bureau, at the doctor's request, he was astounded; he had thought his marriage a complete success, was in love with his wife and had been working extra hours in the hope of supporting her in greater luxury. He was easily induced to set aside certain evenings for recreation. He was told a few facts about feminine psychology, which persuaded him to give evidence of his affection and to put his love for her into words. Divorce was thus averted and a happy marriage made secure.

This case illustrated an incompatibility which was only imagined, not real. But when Mrs. T. told the Bureau that she and her husband had nothing in common, the facts seemed to bear her out. Their marriage had resulted from a strong physical attraction which made them overlook the fact that they lived in different intellectual worlds. The wife was interested in books, music and art. Her husband cared only for sports, business and the movies, and was annoyed when Mrs. T. tried to "educate" him.

Since the wife had all the intellectual adaptability of the family, she was shown that most of the adjustment must be hers. Instead of boring him with talk of the arts, she must try to enjoy the things he liked. Both agreed to take up neutral interests, such as golf, gardening and Spanish—which Mr. T. needed for his business. The wife was encouraged to believe that if she had children one of them might share her artistic bent. Parenthood has provided them with the strong common interest which they lacked before.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Have Or Adopt A Child

The power of children to heal maladies of marriage cannot be over-estimated. Many young couples recently married, and about to be separated because the husband was going into the armed service, have asked whether they should have a child. Dr. Parker advises them to go ahead. Lack of children often causes tension. Mr. and Mrs. Y. came to the Bureau at the insistence of the lawyer to whom Charles Y. had appealed for a divorce. His complaint was that, since after six years of marriage his wife had not borne him a child she was sterile. Dr Parker required both husband and wife to take medical tests; these showed that it was Charles who was sterile. He refused to consider artificial insemination, which often is sugested in such cases at the Bureau. The couple adopted a son and now seem quite happy.

Why can't sympathetic friends tell husband and wife the simple truths which Dr. Parker tells them with the same happy results? Because, says Dr. Parker, no one close to a situation can view it without prejudice. Advice, if it is to be taken to heart, must be given by some one outside the family or social circle of the couple

Anne J. came to Dr. Parker with a familiar story: At 16 she had married a boy of 21. Both planned to continue their education but Anne's studies were cut short by the arrival of two babies in three years and she felt dreadfully burdened with their care. Finding the domestic atmosphere depressing, her husband had begun to seek diversion with girls more glamorous than his drudge of a wife. Anne, in retaliation, wanted to divorce him, send the children to their grand-parents, and "have fun, too."

10,000 Queries A Year

These young people were made to see that their craving for amusement was normal, but that they must have their fling together. Anne saw that she had been worried and depressed by her seemingly endless home duties and had been neglecting her duty of being an attractive playmate for her husband. The boy was encouraged to put a recklessly large portion of his salary into an amusement fund, out of which he was to pay a high school girl to care for the babies two nights a week while he and Anne stepped out. This schedule tided them over the years in which they craved the bright lights and enabled them to enjoy their youth together. Now they have settled down, are devoted to their children and have many happy common memories.

This young couple had not paused before marriage to inquire just what they expected from each other. The things which engaged couples take for granted are the things which usually cause trouble later, hence Dr Parker urges con-

(continued on page 18)

SUMMER STYLES
4/15
2/8
5/15
Brown children's shoe :— Easy, light, durable, with strap closing. Also available in blue and white at Rs. 9/15.
Bata

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

WHO'S WHO

in the Zoo

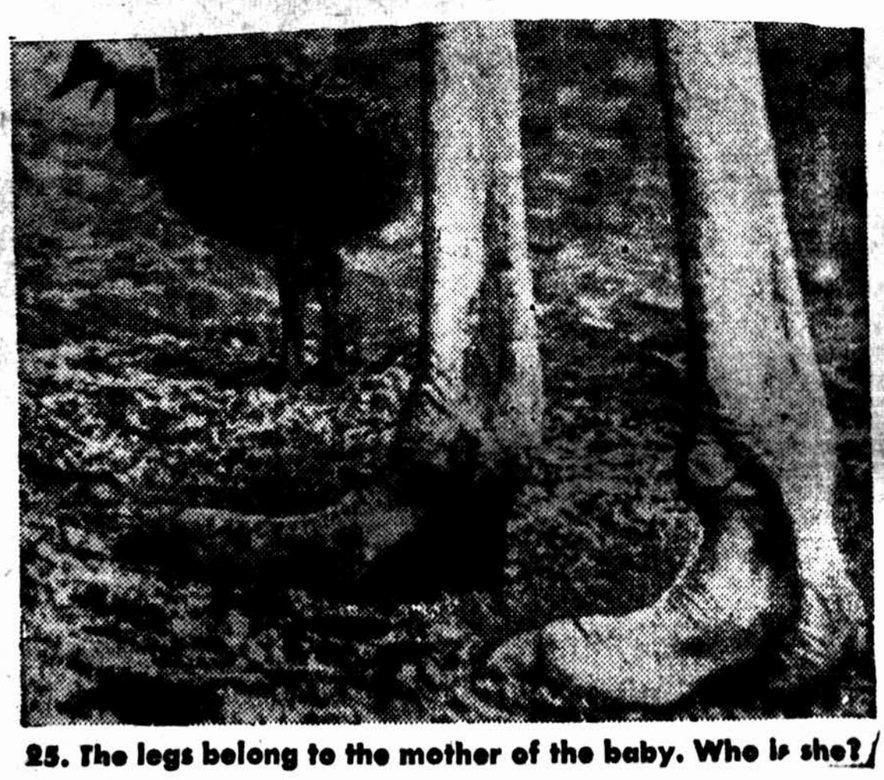
TODAY'S Whiz Quiz tests your knowledge of animals, birds and reptiles which you ordinarily might find in a zoo. If you have visited a zoo recently, you should score high in this exam, in which you get four points for every question answered within 10 seconds, and three points if a longer time is taken.

So, listen here to the call of the wild:

1. A high fence is required to quarter a certain zoo inmate which has no vocal organs. Which is it?
2. Besides having a pouch in which to carry junior, one zoo animal can use its tail for a chair. Which?
3. What aquatic bird always looks as if he's dressed for a formal party?
4. Which shaggy-maned animal appears to be bending down, even when he is standing erect?
5. Which of the apes has reasoning powers far in advance of any other animal?
6. There is only one bird whose eyes both point forward. Which?
7. Is the wolverine a female wolf?
8. A certain South American animal has its body encased in a suit of armor. What's it called?
9. Which animal spends much of his life hanging in trees in an inverted position?
10. In Tibet, which animal is said to supply every conceivable want of man?
11. A camel having a single hump, as distinguished from one having two humps, has another name. What is it?
12. Largest of the apes, having the strength of five or six men, is called what?
13. Largest of the living birds uses its wings for fans in hot weather. What's its name?
14. Two famous hatreds in the animal kingdom are between dogs and ———; and horses and ———?
15. Which venomous terrestrial snake grows to the greatest length?
16. Besides its ability to feign death, which animal also has the ability to hang by its tail?
17. Which mammal, popular as a house pet in India where it is used to rid cellars of snakes, is prohibited in the United States?
18. The lion is a member of the cat family—true or false?
19. Largest of the animals now in existence is the elephant. What is its average weight?
20. A coughing noise resembling a hysterical human laugh is the cry of what animal?
21. What is considered the fastest four-footed wild animal known?
22. In a pitched battle between the tiger and the lion, which animal usually emerges victorious?

23. This eye is owned by what big inhabitant of the zoo?

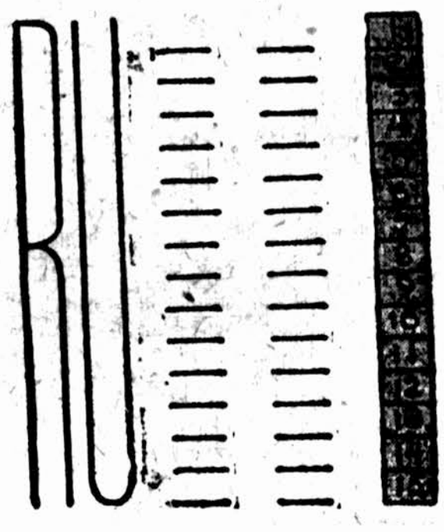
24. He's a bottle-fed infant now, but do you recognize him?



25. The legs belong to the mother of the baby. Who is she?

FOR SOLUTION SEE PAGE 22

"RU" Up on This Puzzle?



FINDING a simple definition of a word is sometimes quite a chore. In order to ease up on the brainwork involved, this puzzle supplies the first two letters of words which answer the definitions listed below. As you can see, all 15 words begin with the letters "RU" and all of them need just two more letters to complete them. "RU" equal to the task?

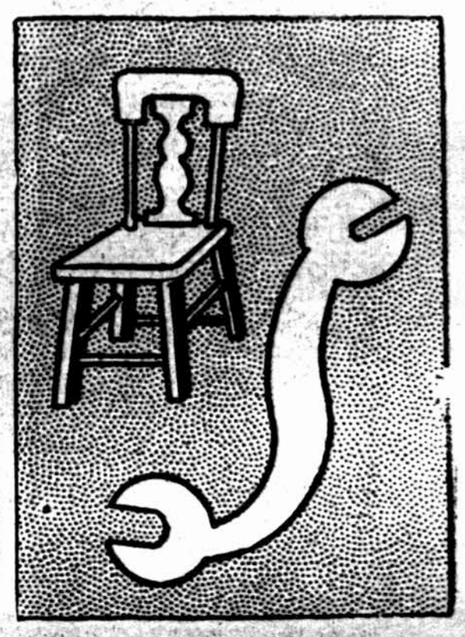
Definitions of the words are as follows: 1. Precious stone; 2. impolite; 3. rustic person; 4. neck feathers; 5. destruction; 6. yardstick; 7. posterior end; 8. moves swiftly; 9. dwarf; 10. crusty biscuit; 11. hasten; 12. trick; 13. corrosion; 14. floor coverings; 15. wheel spoke.

Can You Unravel This?

IMTKT SKT UAUTIC—JAD CSKNJ AU S QRHUN RW JQSOMTIIA SVVRKNAUO IR RUT SHIMRKAIC.

Adlets: A New Word Game

1. Squander
2. Gaze
3. Irritate
4. Poker stakes
5. Rank
6. Speed



WITHOUT a word of explanation ADLETS would mystify you. But, it's as simple as ABC when you are told to add a letter to a four-letter word indicated by the first picture to make a five-letter word indicated by one of the six definitions. Then, add another letter to the same four-letter word and continue this process until you have all of the six words defined. You will t en find that the letters added spell out the name of the second object picture.

ENIGMA SQUARE

1				E		
2				N		
3				I		
4	E	N	I	G	M	A
5				M		
6				A		

IF you are adroit with your letters, this puzzle will not be an enigma to you. To solve it, use the words indicated by these definitions: 1. Groups of ships; 2. bird; 3. complete; 4. puzzle; 5. called; 6. consistent.

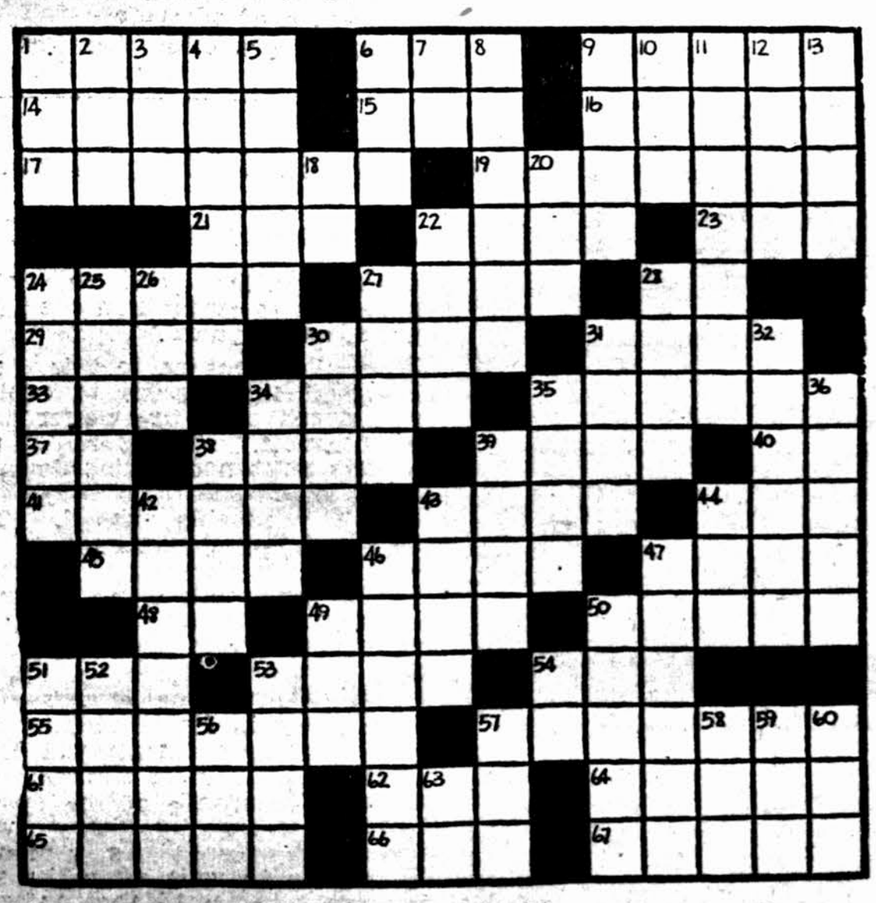
LETTER DROPS

			P			
			O			
			U			
			N			
			D			

IN this form of puzzle it is possible to remove the letters indicated above from the center of certain seven-letter words to leave good six-letter words as the remainder. For example, if B were the center letter drop, the words GARBAGE and GARAGE would fulfill the conditions of the puzzle. Can you find at least one example for each of the above center letter drops?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 22)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, thus starting the Trojan war?
6—Jehovah
9—What English novelist wrote "The Cloister and the Hearth"?
14—Get up
15—Anglo-Saxon money of account
16—What English composer wrote "The Poet and Peasant" Overture?
17—Skinning
19—What college is located at Winter Park, Fla.?
21—Cuckoo
22—Human body
23—Small mound
24—What feminist advocated that married women retain their maiden names?
27—Converse
28—Egyptian sun god
29—Waterless
30—What young French girl was known as the "Maid of Orleans"?
31—Rodents
33—Evil
34—Fleshy part of fruit
35—Glossy cotton fabric
37—Mystic Hindu ejaculation
38—Quote
39—Slender streak
40—Symbol for lutecium
41—Pomes
43—Soft linen down
44—Annex
45—Boatride
46—Wash
47—Obstruct
48—Negative
49—Cereal
50—Disgrace
51—Assist
53—Network
54—Luzon negrito
55—Put forward
57—What country is known as "the melting pot"?
61—Flesh ruptures
62—Who was a fictional "twenty year sleeper"?
64—Engine
65—Growing out
66—Drunkard
67—Explosive nasal sound

VERTICAL

1—Soft food
2—Land measure
3—Fish eggs
4—Land surrounded by water
5—What French river has seven bridges in Paris?
6—What is the name of one of the two wooden statues in London Guildhall?
7—Correlative of either
8—What French admiral is vice-premier in the Vichy government?
9—Depend on
10—House addition
11—Disturb
12—Native of Denmark
13—Gaelic
18—Symbol for nickel
20—Cereal grain
22—Fellow (colloq.)
24—What large group of islands lies in the South West Pacific?
25—Tread heavily
26—Lubricate
27—What Mother Goose king called for "his fiddlers three"?
28—Classify
30—Projects
31—Pave
32—Rarely
34—Stone piercing wedge
35—Trigonometry term
36—Push, as with elbow
38—Who is the muse of history?
39—Abide, as in a place
42—What mythical character let troubles loose in the world?
43—Fine net
44—Wing
46—Metric measure
47—Who ferries dead souls over the mythical river Styx?
49—Thing, in law
50—Stalks
51—Part of a church
52—Press
53—Garden flower
54—Exist
56—Favorite
57—Likely
58—Former Japanese statesman
59—The heart
60—Dexterity
63—What maiden, loved by Zeus, was turned into a white heifer?

When Journalists Become Spies

(Continued from page 2)

War. In 1914 he went to Austria as 'war correspondent' for an aeronautical paper of which he was the publisher. In May 1915, shortly before Italy came into the war, he returned home.

Twelve months later the Swiss town of Zurich was the scene of a first class sensation. At the orders of Baron Aloisi of the Italian secret service, two professional burglars, released from gaol for the purpose and furnished with false passports, forced their way into the offices of a 'special section' of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in Zurich and rifled the Consul's safes. The documents they found there were well worth stealing. Among other things they provided Aloisi with the list of all Italian agents in Italy who were working for Austria-Hungary. Ceasare Santoro was one of them. He was condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to one of twenty years' penal servitude, most of which he served.

On being released, Santoro went to Berlin, shortly after Hitler had come to power. Very much down on his luck, shy of contacts, a seemingly broken man, he spent most of his time in the 'Romanisches Cafe.' One day his circumstances all of a sudden completely changed. Overnight Santoro became head of a new and upstart publishing firm. He had large funds at his disposal, grand officers on the Kurfuerstendamm and, if possible, still grander ones on the Quai Mont Blanc, Geneva. He was constantly on the go between Geneva and Berlin.

In Double Harness

Every time he visited League headquarters, ministers, delegates and journalists would next day find among their mail books and pamphlets on 'problems of the day', observations by an 'impartial neutral observer' concerning Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen and others. These consisted of frantic abuse of Polish minority policy, condemnation of the Prague Government for its treatment of the Sudeten Germans mudslinging at the Popular Front in France. All this stuff was written in the familiar style of the Berlin Ministry of Propaganda. All the Nazi cliches were there, all the references to Jews, plutocrats and wicked democrats who were trying to force war upon a peace-loving Hitler.

During his early days in Geneva Santoro gave a wide berth to members of the Italian delegation. Men like Morreale received a fresh shock every time they saw the traitor in company with Nazi journalists. After a time they got used to the sight and in the end Hitler had little difficulty in reconciling the two men. Today Morreale and Santoro work in double harness.

lists, were in July of that year, after Dollfuss' murder, used also against the Austrian Nazi rebels. Mussolini had been privy to this, but Morreale, close friend of Prince Starhemberg, had to provide a scapegoat.

He was transferred as Consul General to Baltimore. According to letters written to his friends he was very uncomfortable in that post. Although there are many Italians in Baltimore, most of them, as he once wrote, are 'no Fascists.' Mussolini had, however, not sent his useful Morreale to Baltimore to preside over a Fascist colony. On the contrary, he had been sent to the United States for exactly the same reason that Captain Wiedemann went to San Francisco. On the day when Axis friendship assumed concrete forms, Morreale became 'persona grata' in Berlin, and from that moment this pretended anti-Nazi served Hitler with the same fervid zeal which characterises all his actions.

A Traitor

Compared with Morreale, his compatriot, Cesare Santoro, is a star of lesser magnitude. While Morreale had thus fallen out with Hitler, Santoro in his turn was for a long time on extremely bad terms with Mussolini, though this did not prevent him from being all the more friendly with Hitler. Santoro, a former flying officer, had turned traitor to his country in the first World

Anxious, exacting days are sure to take it out of you. If you feel you can go no further get some PHOSFERINE. This splendid tonic will put back into your system what overwork has taken out of you—strength, energy and vitality.

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

BACK TO THE LAND

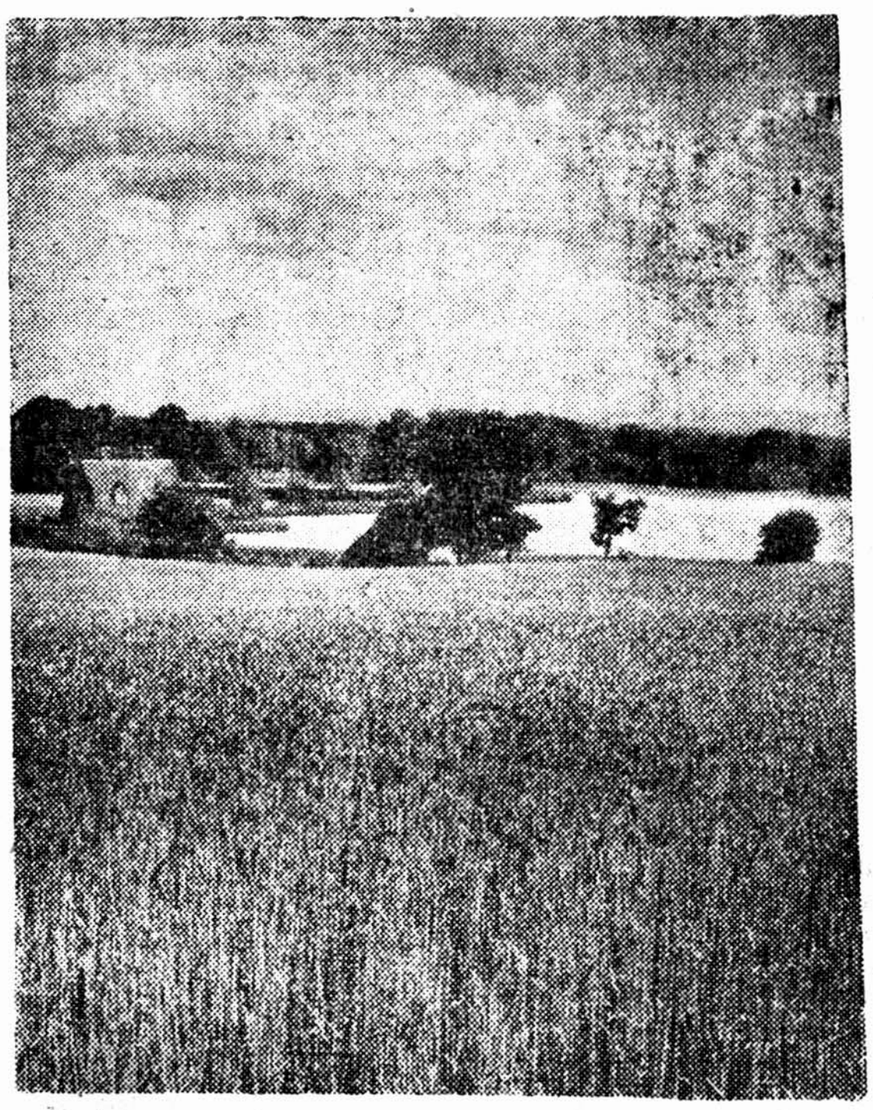
(Continued From Page 6)

tival—a religious service of thanksgiving for the gift of the harvest—persists every September and October in village and in town.

This is changing Britain, and the writer is himself one of a number who have left professional city life to earn their living by farming, and, with his trained family, works hundreds of acres all the year round. It means plain living, economy, three-hundred and sixty days duty in the year, study of weather and soil and seed, hardiness, simple pleasures, enjoyment of air and nature and strong love of home.

Our agricultural friends in Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Poland and Denmark will find in Britain, after the war, a country which can assist their own revival by sending good strains of livestock and seed and implements.

These changes have been forced on Britain by events; nevertheless the changes are wholly to the good, and the result is that a community of some four million people are now feeding thirty-five millions out of the forty-five millions of Britons, and hope soon to feed an even greater proportion.



Britain's harvest this year has been one of the best on record. This photograph shows just a portion of one farmer's land in the valley of the Thames. The ears of wheat are full and firm, and will help to fill Britain's granaries for the coming winter.

MILITARY EDUCATION STUDY GROUPS

(Continued from page 2)

ship by Wavell. These books and other military, naval and air force books are sold by Thacker and Co., Bombay.

Duty Of Universities

"How Wars Are Fought" by Captain J. E. A. Whitman (Oxford University Press, Rs. 3|-) is a good introduction to military studies. I understand a few copies of the book are still available. I hope Indian students will buy the book. "Military Science To-day" by Portway (Oxford University Press). This is also a useful book. I would recommend the students to read "How Wars Are Fought" "Military Science To-day," "Lectures on F.S. R. II by Fuller," "Dynamic Defence" by Liddell Hart.

These books will prepare the necessary mental background for military studies. Chapters 1, 2 and 7 in "The Science of War" are useful. "The Way to Victory" are Spenser Wilkinson is a good guide to military studies. "Psychology and Leadership" by John H. Burns is very useful. I hope many students will co-operate and buy all these books and organise military education study groups. Our Universities should have Military Education for their B.A. Course. They should encourage military education and military training. I have said so since 1914. Let us hope that something may be done in 1942.

Every week more and more women are taking their places in Britain's factories, leaving their homes, or leaving their jobs in which they did not feel they were playing their fullest part in the war effort. Here is one of these women, who was in domestic employment, acting as a lady's maid in a big household. She has now taken her place in one of the big factories and helps to turn out millions of shells for the guns.

PANZERS IN ACTION

(Continued from page 5)

division after division rolls through it to strengthen the Panzer 'advance guard.'

The all-important fact is the ability of the Panzers to exploit their speed and fire power to the utmost. Therefore the Panzers must not be tied down to the pace of the infantry, to serve as a moving shield. The staff handling Panzers must be conscious of the vast possibilities its formations offer. During the stage of initial and progressing attack, at least, all other branches of the armies have to serve as auxiliaries. The French General Staff in its "directions for the handling of strategical large formations, 1937", showed its complete ignorance of the opportunities offered by these vital facts, and ordered its armoured formations to wait after the initial break-in until the infantry and the artillery screen had caught up with them, a theory which actually destroys the very essence of armoured warfare.

Risk Involved

Proper armoured warfare necessarily includes a certain lack of artillery preparation. Even the mobile artillery incorporated in the armoured divisions is only supposed to take action in direct support of the tank companies. This fact will explain the short sector of actual attack chosen for the Panzers at the beginning of the operation. At the same time the entire enemy defence is engaged heavily by all other divisions, in order to prevent the defender from rushing large formations to the point of the intended piercing thrust. The greatest danger for such an armoured division attack is that a defence built up on modern theories leaves the Panzer commander in the dark as to whether he has passed the various zones within the enemy's defence; in addition he may encounter a defending enemy armoured division, ready to take up combat at the very moment when he tries to execute the "fanning out" tactics.

"The trouble with most of these one-plough farmers," growled the angry wheat inspector, "is that they're too completely soaked in the philosophy of the Three Wise Monkeys. They'll hear no weevil, see no weevil, speak no weevil."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Who's Who in the Zoo: 1. Giraffe; 2. Kangaroo; 3. Penguin; 4. Bison (buffalo); 5. Chimpanzee; 6. Owl; 7. No. Another animal; 8. Armadillo; 9. Sloth; 10. Yak; 11. Dromedary; 12. Gorilla; 13. Ostrich; 14. The cat family and camels, respectively; 15. King Cobra; 16. Opossum; 17. Mongoose; 18. True; 19. Between three and four tons; 20. Hyena; 21. Cheetah; 22. Tiger; 23. Elephant; 24. Pigmy hippopotamus; 25. Ostrich.

"Ru" Up on This Puzzle: 1. Ruby; 2. Rude; 3. Rube; 4. Ruff; 5. Ruin; 6. Rule; 7. Rump; 8. Runs; 9. Runt; 10. Rusk; 11. Rush; 12. Ruse; 13. Rust; 14. Rugs; 15. Rung.

Cryptogram: There are ninety-six yards in a pound of spaghetti according to one authority.

Letter Drops: Mopping, moping; corner, corner; popular, poplar; planned, planed; curdled, curled.

Enigma Square: Fleets, linnet, entire, enigma, termed, steady.

Adlets: 1. seat, W, waste; 2. seat, E, stare; 3. seat, E, tease; 4. seat, N, antes; 5. seat, C, caste; 6, seat, H, haste.

Why buy so many medicines when one will do?

This small phial in your pocket, in your home, in travel, in pilgrimage, in work and in play will save your health, money and a thousand worries.

FEVERS	CHOLERA	ACHES
POISONS	PLAGUE	PAINS
EPIDEMICS	TYPHOID	INFECTIONS
ACCIDENTS	MALARIA	INFLAMMATIONS
COLIC	COLDS	FLATULANCE
CHOLERA	COUGHS	NAUSEA
DIARRHOEA	SORETHROAT	ACIDITY
INDIGESTION	INFLUENZA	DYSPEPSIA
BOILS	HEADACHE	HURTS
ULCERS	STOMACHACHE	CUTS
ECZEMA	TOOTHACHE	STINGS
RINGWORM	EARACHE	BITES

AMRITDHARA

First man: "I thought you sold your horse.

Second man: "Well, almost. But when the wife read the agent's description she decided not to sell it."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The young man entered the tobacconist's and picked out a threepenny cigar. He then reached into his wallet and tendered a five-pound note.

The assistant caught his breath.

"What's this?" he asked, nervously. "You buy a threepenny cigar, and expect me to change a five-pound note?"

The man reached back into the cigar box.

"Very well," he shrugged. "Just to stop your squawking, I'll buy two!"

* * *

Two Englishmen bound for New York had sat side by side on deck-chairs without exchanging a word. On the third day out one of them fell asleep and his book fell on the deck with a thud. It broke the ice. The other man picked up the book, and the following dialogue took place:

"Thanks very much. Going across?"

"Yes."

"So am I."

* * *

A heavy drinker consulted his doctor, complaining that he kept seeing white mice in bowler hats. He was advised to keep off liquor, whereupon he went sorrowfully away.

Some weeks later he met the doctor, who cheerfully asked after his health.

"Oh, I feel much better these days, doctor, I decided to increase my dose to two bottles of Scotch a day and now I'm not troubled with mice at all. The elephants usually trample them to death before lunch-time."

* * *

The manager interviewing a candidate for the position of traveller, said: "We must have a man with great persuasive powers."

"Persuasive powers!" said the applicant.

"Why, last work I sold two egg-cups and a lemon squeezer."

"How dare you run into me."

"I didn't dare. I tried to go round!"

Smith and Brown were having a friendly argument about whose cabbages were the larger, and to prove his case Smith volunteered to go and fetch one from the garden.

"Surely, my good fellow," said Brown when his friend returned, "you wouldn't have the check to call that a decent cabbage?"

"Well," was the reply, "I took it out of your garden!"

* * * *

Newly-wed was boasting about his young wife.

"You know," he said, "my wife is so economical that after she changes the gold-fish water we have fish soup for two days."

* * * *

"Is it true that you won a thousand pounds in Monte Carlo?"

"More or less. To be precise, it was not in Monte Carlo but in Little Ditching, and it was not a thousand pounds but ten shillings, and I did not win it. I lost it."

"Remarkable! You mean to say you bought that coat six years ago, and you haven't had a thing done to it in all that time? Why, it looks as good as new?"

"Doesn't it? I assure you, all I've ever done is change it about four times in cloak-rooms!"

* * *

'I want to give you notice, ma'am," declared the maid. "I am getting mafried."

"But Maria," said her mistress "could you not wait a month until I get a new maid?"

"I couldn't risk it, ma am. I don't know Harry well enough."

* * *

On the rather warm day, an old lady went up in an aeroplane for the first time. When they had been in the air some time, she pointed to the propeller.

"All right, my man," she said to the pilot "you can turn the fan off now; I feel much cooler, now."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

She: "Why did you tell the Johnsons you married me for my money?"

He: "I had to give them some excuse."

A group of men were in the club just before dinner. The talk for no good reason, turned to married life.

"Well", said the fellow, "the real comfort in life arrives when you've settled down with one woman you love. You can argue all you want but it's my opinion that once they've settled down most men remain faithful."

Most of the men present agreed with him. But an older man in the group shook his head.

"I don't agree at all." he asserted. "And if you fellows are honest, you'll know I'm right. I'll bet any man a new hat that there isn't one of you who hasn't strayed from the straight and narrow since he's been married."

"I'll take that bet." cried one swiftly.

"How long have been married?" asked the cynic.

"Since last Saturday," was the reply

The crowd roared, of course—and one of the listeners was so amused that he could hardly wait to get home to tell his wife about it.

At the end of the story he laughed and laughed. But his laughter died as he noticed a strange expression on his wife's face

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Don't you think the story's funny?"

"Very funny," she replied, quietly. "But where is your new hat?"

* * *

Mrs. Mawkins and Mrs. Hawkins were having their daily chat over the fence Mrs. Hawkins inquired after her neighbour's married daughter.

"Oh, she's doing fine," said Mrs. Mawkins, "She's got the prettiest little flat, and lovely furniture, a nice little car, and she's never had so many frocks. The only thing is, she can't stand her husband. But there's always something."

"Fatty's a good sleeper, ain't 'e?"

"Yeh! That's 'is grievance. 'E 'as to wake up to eat."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Whatever else be the results and repercussions of the Cripps visit, he is leaving behind a host of Cripps legends and Cripps-stories for the journalists to write about for a long time to come.

Here are some of the random impressions gathered by one of the "Choniclers", who happened to be in New Delhi during the last two crucial weeks.

★

Where Is Number Three?

The winter capital of India has been built on peculiar lines. The fabulously-paid European engineers and Indian contractors (who miraculously grew millionaires overnight) combined to put up a town that is the nightmare of visitors and tourists. Nothing is where it should be

For instance, where did you think Number Three, Queen, Victoria Road, would be? Naturally, you would say, between Number Two and Number Four. But it isn't. Then, you might say, it should be on the other side of the road approximately opposite Number Two. It is on the other side of the road; but it is practically a mile from Number Two and Number Four!

Add to this crazy town-planning the infuriating slowness of Delhi tongas, and you will know the reason why journalists arrived late at Crippress Conferences and sometimes did not arrive at all.

Once arrived at Number Three, Queen Victoria Road, you saw a solitary policeman perched on the boundary wall. The tonga has to be abandoned. But even Policemen have learnt to be in awe of the Fourth Estate and the magic word, "Press", gets one past the sentry at the gate.

It is an ordinary bungalow not much different from many residences of bureaucrats in New Delhi. There is the usual lawn, the usual portico, the usual verandah and in the verandah the much-too-usual peons in the ornamental uniform reminiscent of the Moghul days.

Neither in its architecture nor in its furniture and interior decoration is Number Three, Queen Victoria Road, in any way distinguished Every things is strong, solid, colourless, stereotyped.

★

Two Historic Houses

But, its lack of grandeur or elegance notwithstanding, this bungalow will go down in Indian history. It was here that Cripps lost—or saved?—India for the British Empire. It was here that Sir Stafford Cripps held those momentous talks that are likely to change the entire British-Indian relationship.

Number Three, Queen Victoria Road, has perhaps played an even more important part in political development of India than Number One, Daryaganj, 'Darussalam' the famous residence of the late Dr. Ansari which was the headquarters of the Congress High Command during the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations.

So long as Dr. Ansari was alive all important Congressmen always stayed there whenever they happened to be in Delhi. Walls, they say, have ears. If the walls of Darussalam could only speak, what wonderful stories they would have to tell—stories of the inner development, the off-the-record debates, discussions and disputes of the leading political figures of India.

But, alas, Doctor Ansari, is no more. And during the recent deliberations in Delhi, the Congress Big Bosses stayed at several different places. Some of them, including Gandhiji, stayed at Birla House in New Delhi, where the meetings of the Working Committee were held. It is typically a millionaire's residence even if its owner happen to be a Congress sympathiser and friend of Gandhiji. Luxuriously furnished, staffed with an army of Khaddar-uniformed servants, Birla House has everything—except a personality. A house acquires individuality and personality because of its resident. Anand Bhawan got its noble atmosphere from Motilal Nehru and "Darussalam" from Dr. Ansari—both of them being cultured and refined aristocrats of a type that is getting rarer in India as elsewhere.

★

From Old To The New

The Hindu Mahasabha leaders by the way, held their confabulations in the Hindu Sabha Bhawan, their own permanent headquarters in New Delhi which, I am told has been constructed out of the donations from another of the Birlas. The House of 'Birlas is clearly not taking any chances!

The Muslim League Working Committee met at the residence of Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan also in New Delhi. Thus the centre of political gravity seems to have definitely passed from the old to the New Delhi. Only the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, stayed in old Delhi at the old Moghal style residence of Mr. Asaf Ali in Daryaganj, in the neighbourhood of the house of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali and not far from Darussalam

★

Stafford's Solitary Vice

But, to return to the Congress Conferences. Most of these were held in Room 101, North Block, Imperial Secretariat, in truly bureaucratic surroundings.

Sir Stafford is generally punctual but one day he hit a new high in punctuality by arriving 10 minutes earlier than the time fixed. He generally wore a smile on his face as well as a flower in his button-hole. Also he wore his (by now) familiar features—a high intellectual forehead, keen eyes behind rimless glasses and yellowing teeth. These last are caused by the solitary vice Sir Stafford allows himself—smoking. But he is rather promiscuous in his favourite weed. One day he appeared smoking a proletarian cigarette, on another day a cigar (which probably Churchill gave him with his blessings!) and on yet another day sucking a pipe (which, perhaps, is a present from Stalin. It is not known whether he is taking with him a 'hookah' from India

★

Cripps In Kurta!

Much was made in the press of the deficiencies of the Summer wardrobe of Sir Stafford when he arrived in India. At one of the Press Conferences, a journalist asked Sir Stafford whether he had considered the political and sartorial advantages of adopting dhotie-kurta during his stay in India. The Socialist Lord Privy Seal replied that he was using the same clothes which he had worn on his previous visit to India and proudly displayed his khaddar trousers. (Evidently gestures like these were responsible for prejudicing the Muslim Leaguers against Sir Stafford before Mr. Jinnah came out smiling with the charter of virtual Pakistan in his pocket).

★

Newshawks In Uniform

To be seen at these Press Conferences were about a dozen Government officials who sat there like C.I.D. reporters at Congress and Labour meetings.

Also visible (but not audible) were a dozen British and American journalists in impressive War Correspondent uniforms. They never asked any questions and it is unlikely that they clearly followed the discussions. They occupied rear seats and kept quiet like back-benchers.

One of the Yankee newshawks asked an Indian colleague, "say, brudder, I can't get the hang of this Congress 'Mauslem' League tangle. What's the diff., anyway?" Retorted the Indian: "Nor can I make head or tail of the Democrat-Republican tangle. Both the words mean the same thing. What's the diff., anyway?

Not altogether praiseworthy was the show put up by our own 'boys'. There was one, for instance, who always servilely addressed Sir Stafford as "Your Honour." Then there was the Indian representative of British Empire's favourite news-agency who always prefaced his remarks with long apologies ill befitting a journalist.

The palm for adaptability, however, goes to the journalist who appeared at the Cripps Press Conference at 9 a. m. in a suit and then changed into khaddar 'dhotie kurta' before going on to Birla House for the Congress Working Committee at 11 a. m. One almost expected him to borrow a fez and sherwani and proceed to Mr. Jinnah's residence for an interview.

Some unimaginative—or, perhaps, over imaginative!—bureaucrat had placed Sir Stafford's seat right in front of the largest window, so that as he stood to answer question, he was silhouetted against the bright sky and the expression on his face could not be seen very clearly.

Right there in the background however, was the Victory Arch of New Delhi, erected to commemorate the Allied success in the last war. Quite significant and symbolic!

★

Congress President And His Interpreter

The news that Maulana Azad took Mr. Asaf Ali with him as interpreter when he met Sir Stafford Cripps has led some people to believe that the Congress President does not know English.

The fact is that, besides Arabic, Persian and Urdu, Maulana Azad is well-versed in both English and French.

When he came out of jail, some reporter pried into his luggage and found a number of English books—authoritative works on literature, politics, philosophy and comparative religion.

In conversation, however, Maulana Azad is diffident to use English. In Congress Sessions, of course, he does use English while putting the resolutions to vote and declaring the result. Otherwise he is seldom heard talking in English.

In this respect he is like Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek who also used an interpreter when conversing with foreigners.

★

More Crippsiana

The best bit of Crippsiana was written by "Super", the brilliant columnist of "Hindustan Times" who coined the following definitions:—

CRIPP (verb)—To rise suddenly in political importance. (As in the sentence "He cripped his way to Premiership while others bleated and bawled).

CRIPPTIC (adjective) That quality in a politician's speech which provokes inane newspapermen to laughter which does not mean anything. It is also used to denote the sense of post-breakfast good feeling that makes Press Conferences go with a swing. (Model Sentence: "He said something cripptic and the whole room laughed because there was nothing to laugh about in it.")

CRIPPSIAN—Is a follower of the Cripps school of political philosophy. The followers of this political religion should take an initial oath that they follow nobody; that in fact, they are all one man parties. A Crippsian never repudiates his principles but occasionally he sends them to the wash.

CRIPPSIANITY—The faith of the Crippsians. In Britain this seems to grow in popularity with the threatened desuetude of Churchillism.

CRIPPTOGRAM—An official document that can mean many many things to many people. (Model Sentence: The six blind men of Hindustan who touched the elephant at various spots on his body concluded that it was a cripptogram).

CRIPPNOTISM—The spiritual and mental force which can compel a lot of politicians to laugh when they do not want to.

★

Last Laugh!

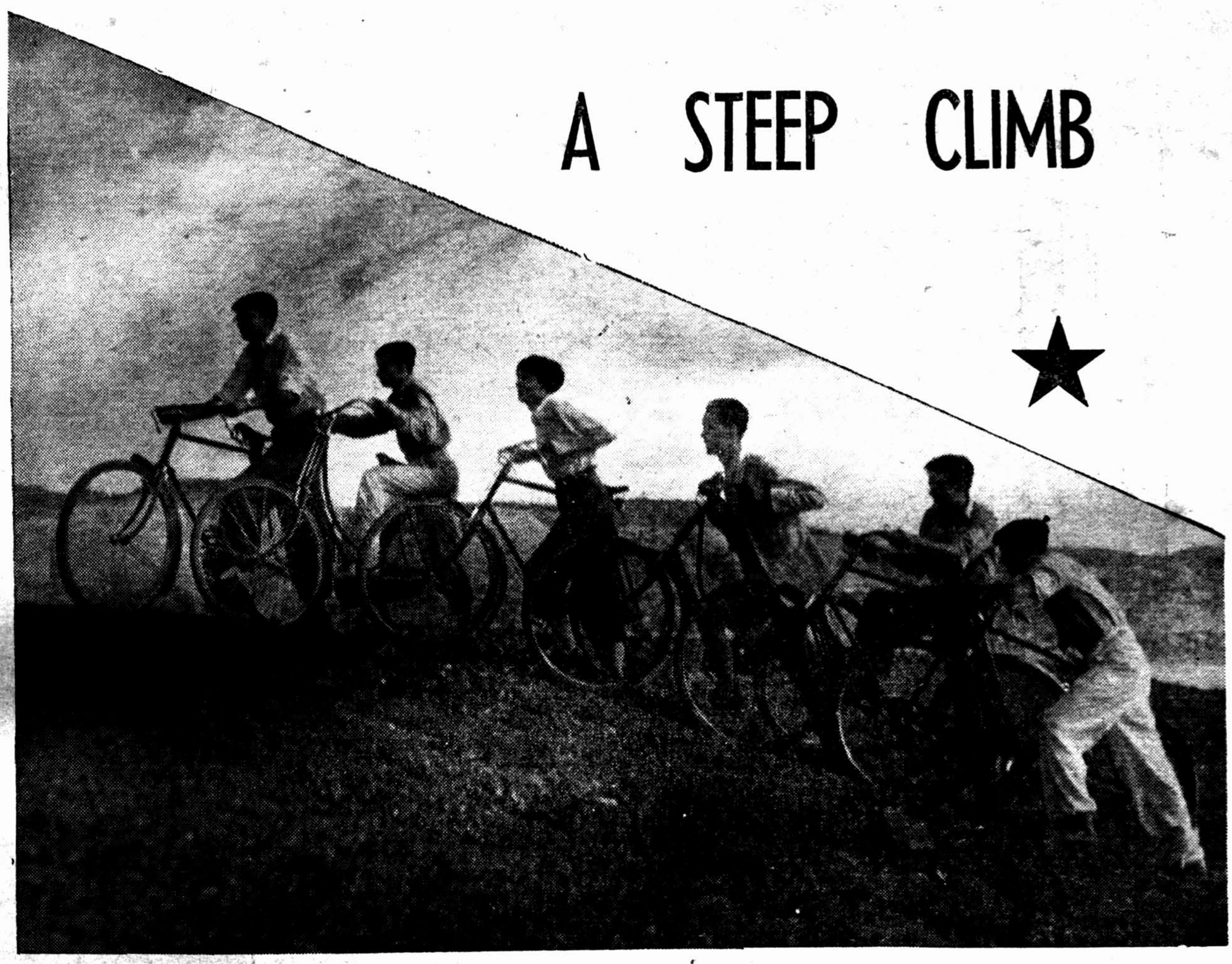
Jinnah arrived to meet Cripps. A bearer with a tray was standing nearby.

Cripps: "I say Jinnah, what will you have?"

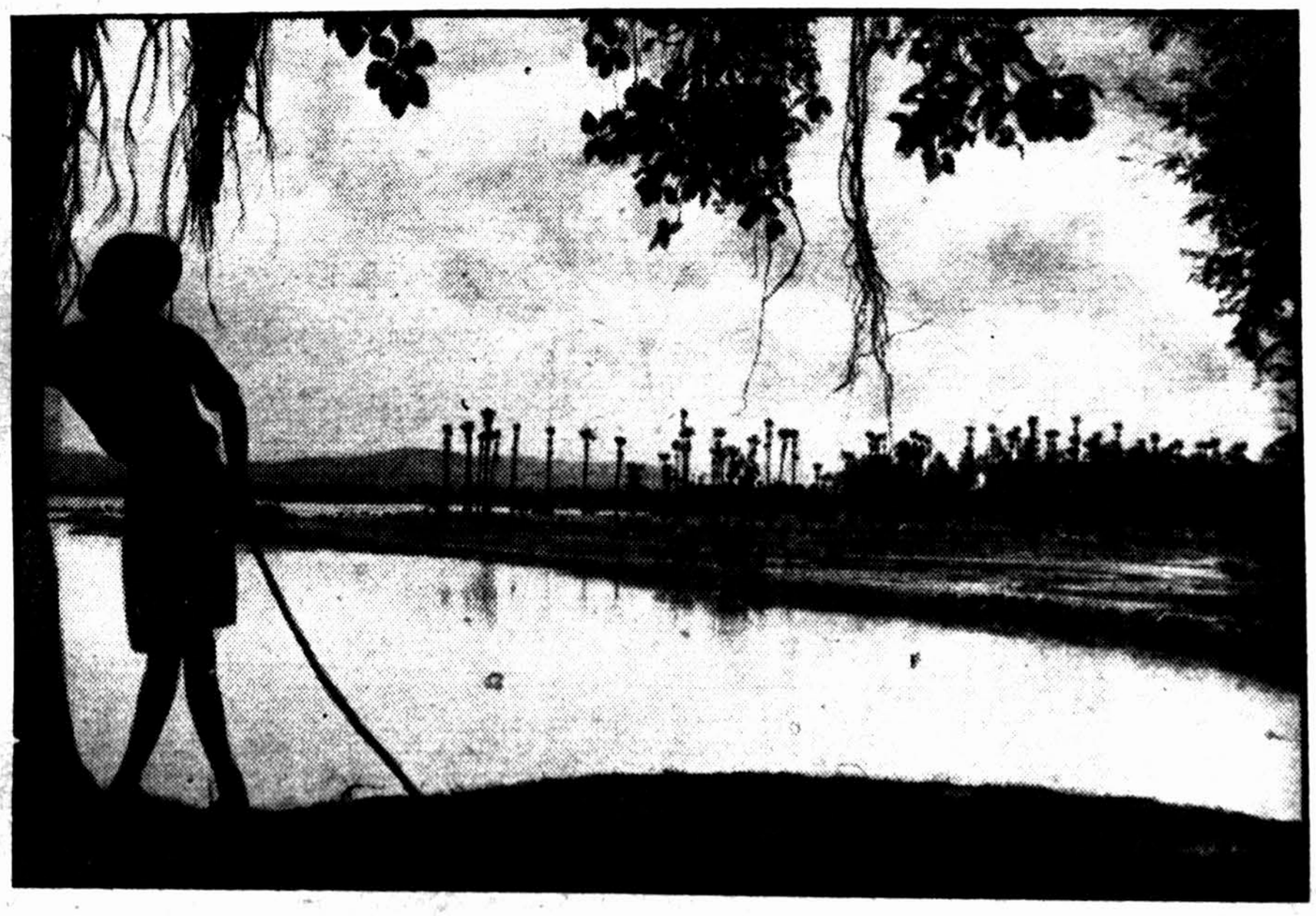
Jinnah: "PAKISTAN!"

(Kokoo).

A STEEP CLIMB

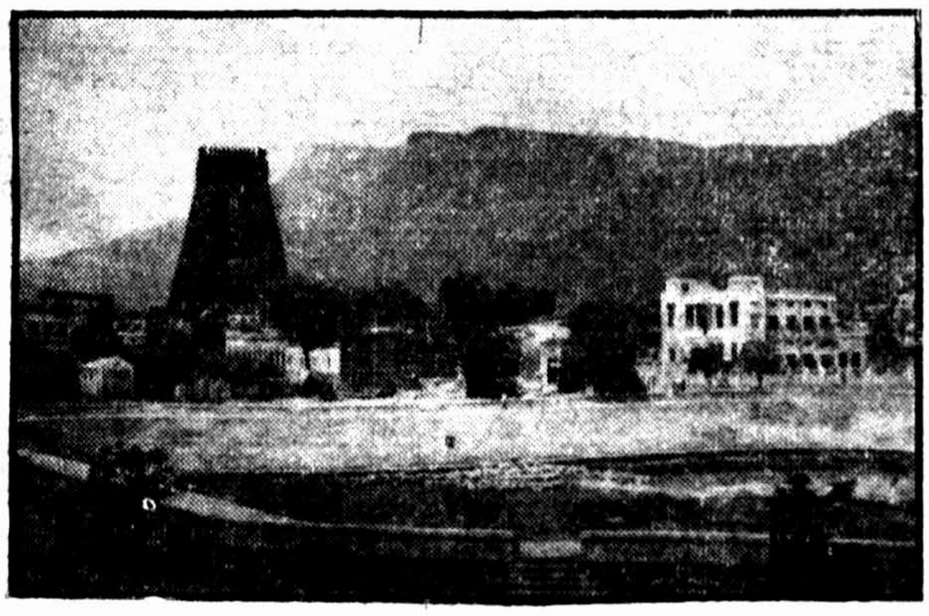


—J. R. Lalan.



PICNICKERS' PARADISE

—B. F. Ferreira.



HOLY TRIPURI

—K. Krishnamurty.

SOUTHERN LANDSCAPE

—K. Krishnamurty.

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